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THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—November 4.

Sun Rises	6.25 A M
Sun Sets	5.00 P M
Day's Length	10 h 35 m
High Water at Southport	6.08 A M
High Water at Wilmington	7.46 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 58°; 8 p. m., 65°; maximum, 75°; minimum, 45°; mean, 64°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 0 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 3.—At 8 a. m. the stage of the water in the Cape Fear river was 2.7 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Increasing cloudiness, probably local rains by Wednesday; southeasterly winds.

OUTLINES.

Civil Service rules have been extended by the President to the employment of labor in the navy yards and Ordnance Department. —— A tidal wave swept the town of Huelva, Spain, causing great loss of life; the steamer Cartagena was overwhelmed by the wave and most of the persons on board of her were drowned. —— Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a line of steamers between Charleston, Liverpool and other foreign ports. —— The Queen Regent of Spain has authorized the contraction of a loan of 400,000,000 pestas and the purchase of 5,000 kilogrammes of silver bullion in London. —— At Tampa, Fla., a riot was nearly precipitated by Republican negroes attacking a Democratic negro. —— France is urged to take action in defence of the Armenians. —— The greater part of the town of Ponta del Cada, Azares, was destroyed by a waterspout and many lives were lost.

And David B. Hill was silent through it all. He didn't even chip in "I'm a Democrat." David is a back number.

A Chicago professor has invented a system of what he calls "infallible logic." The Republican campaign speaker would never have any use for that invention.

The Indiana man who caught the diphtheria from kissing his sweetheart isn't altogether discouraged. When he recovers he will try it again and take the chances.

The National Flower Congress which met in Asheville recently were honeys. They favored the honeysuckle, but there wasn't enough of them there to make it binding.

The railroads running into Florida from the West are now making very low excursion rates for home-seekers, to encourage settlement of Western people in that State.

Gen. Sickles wanted 'em to "spring to arms" if Bryan was elected. It is probable when he talked thus he had been imbibing something more exhilarating than spring water.

They never fail to keep up the sociables in Kentucky. If interest should subside in the currency question, there is a fair prospect that the turnpike racket will still go on.

Weather profit Hicks predicts an early and a cold winter. We mention this by way of encouragement to the wood and coal men who may not subscribe for Mr. Hicks' prognostics periodical.

As a front porch speaker McKinley wears the horns. This is a new style of campaigning which it will not be easy to follow up when funds are not as flush as they were in the past campaign.

The bunting men and the ribbon men were in it in the past campaign. They sold flags by the million and ribbon by the mile, and a good many people were sold by the flags and the ribbon.

Last Thursday in New York during the money flurry, money which started at 8 per cent. ran up to 102, when the big bankers fearing a smash jumped in and eased the market. They couldn't stand a panic on the eve of the election.

Englishmen love American cheese. During the five years preceding 1890, eight million packages or about four hundred million pounds, out of the ten and a half million packages received at New York were shipped to England.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 37. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896. WHOLE NO. 9,028

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Li Hung Chang's short sojourn in this country got him into trouble when he reached home. He called on the Dowager Empress to tell her about some of the sights he saw, and went in without sending in his card or wiping his feet on the door mat. This riled the old lady, who threatened to have some of his feathers pulled out.

The banana Trust is busted. The banana's wouldn't keep. They are not a good thing to corner on, for they persist in decaying according to rule. But the Trust isn't the first thing that has slipped up on and been brought to grief by the banana.

Thomas Watson is also a back number. He never had a good opportunity to show his littleness until the lights were turned on and the test came.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. & W. R. R.—Dividend notice.
OPERA HOUSE—Georgia Minstrels.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The schooner *Chas. H. Sprague* cleared yesterday for Jacmel, Hayti, with 945,115 feet lumber, valued at $3,397. Vessel by Geo. Harriss Son & Co., cargo by E. Kidder's Son.

— Mr. Sol. Bear, who is one of the most successful farmers in North Carolina, has left at the STAR office two samples of citrons raised on his model farm at Ocean View. They are of large size.

— Mr. Jas. F. Post, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the W. & W. R. R. Co., gives notice that a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst.

— The meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance yesterday was adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m. No business was considered; only two members of the Board—Messrs. Calder and Ganzer—being present.

— It is reported that in one of the precincts of the First Ward there were fifty or sixty more ballots found in one of the boxes than there were votes cast, and that the same state of affairs exists in another precinct of that Ward, though to a lesser extent. If the report proves true, there will probably be a contest.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. E. J. Wingate, of Charlotte, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. M. McGlamery, of Mocksville, is in the city.

— Mr. W. H. Cox, of Lewisburg, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. D. N. Oliver, of Rowland, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. Geo. Hannah, of Raleigh, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. McEachern, of Lumber Bridge, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Edward S. Latimer and family have returned from a tour North.

— Messrs. J. F. Prettyman and J. H. Bell, of Newbern, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. M. L. Sanderlin and Miss Pattie Sanderlin, of Whiteville, are visiting friends in the city.

OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Emily Bancker To-night in "Our Flat."

Miss Emily Bancker, American's distinguished commedienne, will be seen at the Opera House to-night as *Margery Sylvester* in the famous London and New York comedy success, "Our Flat." No one who pretends to keep pace with the theatrical season can afford to miss seeing Miss Bancker and her all-star cast of players. She is universally conceded to be the foremost exponent of light comedy, as the theater-goers of this city who witnessed her performance here last season, can verify. "Our Flat" is a roaring farce comedy. The story tells of the troubles of a young married couple who marry on nothing and furnish their flat from an installment house. Lack of customers for the young husband's tragedies, and the unbending determination of the bride's father not to aid them, make it pretty hard sailing, but they manage to keep up appearances, though that is all they keep up, which results in fun "a plenty." Advance sale of seats at Gerken's.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election yesterday shows beyond doubt that William McKinley will be the next President of the United States. He has carried most of the States that were classed as doubtful not only by Democrats but by many Republicans, and he will have a large majority in the electoral college.

The National House of Representatives will remain, as now, largely Republican and against silver, while the Senate will have a small majority in favor of silver.

As to North Carolina, there seems to exist no reasonable doubt that Bryan has carried the State by a good majority. In the next Legislature the Democrats will have a much larger representation than they had in the last one, and it is very probable that with the aid of the more conservative of the Populist members, they will control the House of Representatives and, possibly, the Senate.

Sufficient returns have not been received to show how the Congressional delegation will stand. It seems certain, however, that Skinner (Pop.-Rep.) is elected in the First District, White (col. Rep.) in the Second, Fowler (Pop.) in the Third, and Pearson (Rep.) in the Ninth. Kitchin (Dem.) has probably defeated Settle (Rep.) in the Fifth. The Fourth District is in doubt. The race in the Eighth between Doughton (Dem.) and Linney (Fusion) is so close that a few hundred votes will decide it.

Basing our opinion on the returns received at the STAR office up to 1.30 a. m., we consider the result for Governor in doubt, with chances in favor of Watson, who has made large gains in many counties over the vote of 1894. Later reports may be more favorable to Russell, as a number of counties he will probably carry have not been heard from.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BRYAN AND SEWALL HAVE CARRIED THE STATE

AND WATSON PROBABLY IS ELECTED GOVERNOR.

RALEIGH, Nov. 4.—Populist Chairman Ayer says at midnight that he has no doubt but that the State has gone for Bryan.

Advices at Democratic headquarters are that Iredell has gone for Bryan by 1,000 and for Watson by 450 majority. Person gives Kitchin 300 majority. The Democratic county ticket is elected. Rowan gives Bryan 1 200 and Beaufort gives him 500. Watson carries both counties by small majorities.

Republicans claim Davie, Guilford and Mecklenburg. Ayer has advices that Bryan carries Cabarrus by 200 majority, and Chatham by an increased cooperation vote. The chairman of Wilson county says Bryan has a safe majority. The co operation ticket wins, also.

RALEIGH, November 4, 2.45 A. M.—Returns are exceedingly slow coming in. This is due to the great amount of scratching. It will take until to-morrow to determine the result in this State absolutely. The fusion ticket on State offices wins by a big majority. Both Watson and Russell have made gains. Republicans have received returns from seventeen counties, which they claim shows a gain of fourteen thousand. Holton has reduced his estimate on McKinley's vote in this State. He now claims his majority will be eight or twelve thousand.

The Fusion ticket in Wake county has won by from four to fourteen hundred majority. Three members of the House, including Jim Young, and one Senator, are elected. Many Populists here voted for Russell. Advices are that Buncombe goes Republican by 150 majority. Republican advices are that Davie goes Republican by 400 majority. Jackson goes Republican; Rutherford goes for Bryan by 200, Cumberland goes for Bryan by 300, Lenoir goes for Bryan by 800 and Watson 800. Advices at Democratic headquarters are that Haywood gives Adams 800 and McDowell gives 175. Democratic gains are reported in all three counties.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

RUTHERFORDTON, Nov. 3.—Large Democratic gains all over Rutherford county. The whole Democratic ticket probably carries the county by at least 30 majority. Bryan, for President, and Adams, for Congress, will receive over 900 majority in the county. Martin, Democratic candidate for sheriff, will receive over 100 majority in the county. Heavy rains cause delay in receipt of reports from distant precincts.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

SHELBY, N. C., November 4.—Democract elected to Legislature. All Democratic county officers elected. Doughton carries the county for Congress by from four to five hundred majority. Senators for the Thirty-second district, Anthony and Justice, carry the county by 400 majority.

ANSON COUNTY.

WADESBORO, Nov. 3.—The estimated majority for Bryan is 300 to 500; for Watson, 200 to 300. In 1894 Anson gave 548 Democratic majority.

WAKE COUNTY.

RALEIGH, Nov. 3.—Wake will give Bryan 1,000 majority. News of Democratic gains from most sections, over 300 in Haywood county. Wake's gain all around will be very substantial.

[Wake gave a Fusion majority of 1,594 in 1894.]

Otho Wilson voted for Russell, the McKinley electors and the straight Republican ticket. J. Newton Holding, chairman Democratic County Executive Committee saw him vote.

Republican heelers openly intimidated negroes who attempted to vote the Democratic ticket in the State.

RALEIGH, Nov. 3—Holton claims Halifax, Edgecombe, Davidson, Bertie, Buncombe, Rockingham, Madison, Lincoln and Jones for McKinley by an increased majority.

Ayer has no intelligence from the State at all.

Manly says the returns from the counties are very encouraging.

Otho Wilson denounces Chairman Newton Holding's statement that he voted for McKinley and Russell as an infamous lie.

RALEIGH, November 3.—Seventh and Nineth Congressional districts show heavy Republican gains State and national.

LENOIR COUNTY.

KINSTON, November 3.—Lenoir county elects its member of the Legislature by at least 300 majority. The indications are that the entire Democratic county ticket is elected; that Woodard, for Congress, gets 450 plurality; Cy. Watson, 350 plurality; Secretary of State, 100 Democratic majority; Bryan electors, 800 majority. In most precincts the Populists voted for Guthrie. In Vance township there is a Democratic gain of 25 to 40, but the Populists there voted largely for Russell. There has been very little scratching of the Bryan electors. The decoy ticket got no support.

Democratic gains of 75 in LaGrange, 15 in Fallling Creek, 25 in Neck, 25 in Kinston. Every precinct except one heard from shows Democratic gains. If the rest of North Carolina shows up as well as Lenoir we will hurrah for Cy. Watson.

In 1894 the Fusion majority was 47.

1.12 a. m., Nov. 4.—News from the other precincts in Lenoir is bad for the Democrats. There were good Democratic gains in a number of towsships, but we fear we have lost one member of the Legislature by 75 majority and the balance of the county ticket by larger majorities. This county will give about 150 to 200 plurality for Cy. Watson and Fred Woodard. The Bryan ticket gets about 500 to 600 majority.

[Later returns indicate the defeat of the county and Legislative ticket by about one hundred. Bryan carries the county by about four hundred, Woodard by two hundred for Congress, and Watson by probably two hundred. The remainder of the State ticket is defeated by about one hundred.

PENDER COUNTY.

SCOTT'S HILL, Nov. 3.—Lower division Topsail Township is gratifyingly close. McKinley is 17 ahead only.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

MAGNOLIA, Nov. 3, 3.30 P. M.—320 votes cast out of 341 registered, Bryan will have a majority of 60; a Democratic gain of 110. Populists and Democrats all voting the straight fusion ticket. Carr, dem., for House, will likely beat Ward, pop.-rep., in the county by a small majority. Balance of county ticket likely to be rep.-pop.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

PITTSBORO, Nov. 3.—Bryan's estimated majority in Chatham is 1,000; Cy Watson, 100.

The Democrats lost Chatham by 1,148 in 1894.

11.12 P. M.—Partial returns in Chatham indicate that Bryan has 1,000 majority; Watson, 200 plurality, and Strowd, 500. The fusion county ticket is elected by a reduced majority.

UNION COUNTY.

MONROE, November 3.—Union county will give a majority of five hundred for Watson and eight hundred for Bryan. A conservative estimate. In 1894 it gave 141 Democratic majority.

WAYNE COUNTY.

GOLDSBORO, November 3.—Reports by courier to the *Headlight* give a small Dem ocratic majority for Wayne county perhaps fifty.

Bryan's majority is estimated at 1,000. Watson's plurality at 400.

Wayne in 1894—143 Fusion majority.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

OXFORD, November 4.—At this hour, 4 a. m., returns from six of seventeen precincts in Granville give Settle 75 majority. Partial returns indicate that Bryan will carry the county by a small majority. Settle by 200 and Russell by 350.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

WELDON, N. C., November 3.—Halifax county will give a large Republican majority.

BERTIE COUNTY.

WINDSOR, Nov. 3.—The Republican State and national majority in the county is about 400. Republican county majority about 600; a Democratic gain of about 400.

WILSON COUNTY.

WILSON, Nov. 3.—Bryan's estimated majority 800, Russell's plurality 100. Negroes voting as a unit. Pops. indifferent as to the National ticket.

In 1894—54 Fusion majority.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

LAURINBURG, November 3.—Richmond will give a Republican majority. A conservative estimate will give McKinley 200 and Russell 400. It gave 145 Fusion majority in 1894.

ROCKINGHAM, November 3, 4 P. M.—McKinley's majority is 900; Russell's 600.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

SOUTHPORT, November 3.—Cannon (Rep.) majority over Strange (Dem.) for Senate, 19.

Cranmer (Dem.) for Clerk Sup. Ct., 87 majority over Tharp (Rep.)

McNeill (Dem.) for Representative, 19 majority over Drew (Rep.-Pop.)

Brooks (Rep.) for Register of Deeds, 9 majority over Weeks (Dem.)

CRAVEN COUNTY.

NEWBERN, Nov. 3.—The city of Newbern complete gives Russell 1,169, Watson 658, Guthrie 1; Bryan 595, McKinley 1 218, Palmer 10. From best information McCarthy, rep., and Hardison, pop., are elected to the Senate from this district. Hancock, rep., is elected to the House. Plurality estimated for McKinley, 900 to 1 200; Fowler, 1,500.

Reports from Pamlico indicate the fusion Pop. candidate elected to the Legislature over the Democratic candidate, with a small majority for Bryan.

DAVIE COUNTY.

MOCKSVILLE November 3.—At midnight returns show a Republican majority in Davie, averaging about 350; a Republican loss of over 200 as compared with the vote in 1894.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FAYETTEVILLE, November 3.—Democratic-Populist fusion Legislative ticket is probably defeated by a small majority. Bryan's majority is about 450.

DURHAM COUNTY.

DURHAM, Nov. 3.—Durham gives Bryan 450, Kitchin 400 and the Democratic-Populist fusion candidate for the Legislature 350 majority.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

[By Southern Associated Press.]

WINSTON, November 3.—At 9 o'clock to-night the Democrats concede this (Forsyth) county to the Republicans by 500 majority for McKinley and the entire Republican ticket. Palmer and Buckner get less than a dozen votes in Winston-Salem, which gives the Republicans a majority of 100 or more. The returns from the rural districts will not be received before morning. Democrats and Republicans are claiming this (Eighth) Congressional district. However, both sides believe the majority will not be over 500. Representative Linney, rep. and gold standard, and Lieut. Gov. Doughton, dem. and free silver, are the opposing candidates.

A. & N. C. HAILROAD.

Meeting of Stockholders Called to Consider Leasing the Road.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, November 3.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the A. & N. C. R. R. has been called Monday to consider the purpose of leasing the road to a syndicate already formed and without submitting it to the General Assembly.

THE ELECTION.

New Hanover County Gives a Republican Majority Estimated at 400 to 600 — Incomplete Returns.

The election in Wilmington passed off quietly. The weather was fine and a large vote was polled; the interest manifested by all classes probably surpassing that at any previous election. Business was pretty generally suspended, and although there were crowds around the polling places all day, there was no disturbance.

The length of the numerous tickets prolonged the counting of the ballots until a late hour this morning, and only incomplete returns from the wards could be obtained. The STAR estimates, however, the Republican majority in the county at 400 to 600.

FIRST WARD.

First Division—State and county ticket—Democrats, 174; Republicans, 41.

Third Division—Democrats, 29; Republicans, 885; Populists, 1.

Fourth Division—Democrats, 32; Republicans, 884; Populists, 1.

Fifth Division—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 288.

SECOND WARD.

Presidential electors—Bryan, dem., 313; McKinley, rep., 74; Palmer, gold dem., 44.

Governor—Watson, dem., 389; Russell, rep., 62; Guthrie, pop., 1.

County and Legislative Ticket—Democratic, 395; Republican, 57. Majority 338; a Democratic gain over 1894 of 37.

FOURTH WARD.

First Division—State and county tickets—Democrats, 174; Republicans, 41.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

State and county tickets—Democrats, 105; Republicans, 315; Populists, 48.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—485 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—3,139 bales cotton, 195 casks spirits turpentine, 123 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—68 bales cotton, 31 casks spirits turpentine, 5 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 2,672 bales; spirits turpentine, 168 casks; rosin, 128 bbls; tar, 35 bbls.

Forecast for November.

The Hydrographic Office requests the publication of the following:

Frequent gales between the New England coast and the British Isles, and as far south as the 40th parallel. Between latitudes 35 and 40 degrees north and east of longitude 70 degrees west, occasional gales, some of which may be quite severe. Fog on the Grand Banks, but at intervals only; also east of New England to the 60th meridian. Some icebergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle; probably none south of the 60th parallel.

Georgia Minstrels.

Richards & Pringle's famous Georgia Minstrels will be seen at the Opera House Friday night, November 6th. This is the greatest aggregation of burnt-cork artists in America, and a fine performance is promised which will only be in accord with their past. The entire lower floor of the Opera House will be reserved for whites. Admission, 50 cents and reserved seats 75 cents. Seats on sale to-morrow morning.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DO YOU TAKE IT?

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that is opposed to the single gold standard, that favors the free coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold, and that does not hesitate to speak its sentiments openly and fearlessly? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If you will invest $1.25 in a trial subscription of three months you will have ample opportunity to form a fair judgment of the merits of THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roger Moore,
104 North Water Street,

HAS FOR FARMERS AGRICULTURAL Lime and Land Plaster. For building—Common and Face Brick; Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Laths, Hair, Shingles, Fence Posts, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Paints, Oils, Roofing, Tarred felt Sheathing Paper, &c. oct 15 1m

Combination Bicycle
FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE. ap 7 tf

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

NOVEMBER 3RD, 1896.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. (3 per cent.) on the capital stock of that Company, payable to all stockholders of record of this date; dividend due and payable at the office of the Company at Wilmington, North Carolina, on and after November 12th, 1896. The Transfer Books will stand closed from this date to Nov. 1'1, 1896, inclusive

JAMES F. POST, Jr.
Sec'y and Treas'r W. & W. R. R. Co.
nov 4 till nov 12

OPERA HOUSE,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6TH.
RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S FAMOUS
Georgia Minstrels.
Travelling in their own $10,000 Hotel Car.
Billy Kersands, Moore & Kemp, The Only Jalvan, March Craig, Hillman & Vernon, Pickaninny Quartet, W. O. Terry, Jas. S. Lacy, Crescent City Quartet, and all the old favorites.
Watch for the Band Parade at 6 p. m.
Reserve seats 75 cents. General admission 50 cts. Entire low floor reserved for whites. nov 4 3t

OPERA HOUSE.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 4th.
Engagement of the distinguished American Comedienne,
Emily Bancker,
and the great cast. Presenting the famous New York and London laughing success,
Our Flat.
Luminous with bright new music, songs, dances and divertisements. nov 1 3t

A CARD.

If you want a nice Suit of Clothes call at MEYER'S Merchant Tailoring, 27 Market street, where Tailoring is done in all its branches. You will find the largest and best selected stock in Scotch, Cheviot, Worsted, Clay Diagonals, fine Trousers and Overcoatings, now on exhibition in Wilmington. Best styles, fit and workmanship guaranteed. Patterns cut to measure. oct 24 tf

BUTTER AND FISH.

Twenty-five small tubs
GILT EDGE BUTTER
250 Barrels Mullets,
and piles of other goods.
D. L. Gore.
oct 31 tf

AND THE DOCTOR SAID:

"Take it to Nutt's Drug Store"

He knew that here his prescription would receive the best attention.

He knew that only the freshest and purest drugs would be used.

He knows it because he has been sending his prescriptions here for years, and has never had occasion to find fault.

Prescription filling is serious work. NUTT'S Up-to-Date Drug Store. sep 24 tf

CALL AT THE
PALACE BAKERY
TO-DAY AND LET
Mr. Farriss
show you one of the nine wonders of the nineteenth century, in the way of a
Campaign Walking Cane.
oct 31 tf

WE HAVE A LINE OF THE ABOVE CELEBRATED STOVES.

Will guarantee them to be the finest goods on the market. Only porcelain lined ovens made that will stand.

The Heating Stoves are just superb. All we ask is an examination of the goods.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. oct 21 tf

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
No. 9 North Front St.

Have now on sale the largest and most complete stock of
Dress Goods, Silks, Carpets,
Cloaks, Capes, Underwear and Corsets
ever shown in the city.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BUTTERICK PATTERNS AND N. B. CORSETS.
SAMPLES MAILED ON APPLICATION.
C. W. Polvogt & Co.
P. S.—Friday Our Bargain Day.
oct 18 tf

Capes, Capes.
Latest Styles
—AT—
SPECIAL PRICES.

Plain Black 79c, with Fur Trimmings $1.15.
Fancy Braid Trimming $2.25.
$7.50 Beaver Capes $5.00.
Beautiful Plush $4.50, $6.00 up to $12.50.
Infant's Cloaks 75c, $1.15 and $1.50.
Ladies' Jackets $1.50 and upwards at

J. H. Rehder & Co.,
oct 25 tf NEAR FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

Have Them Keep Their Contract.

Read ours and see will we do it. In Capes and Cloaks we have made a special sale this week. Children's Cloaks from 2 to 8 years old, with Angora Fur Trimming, 4 inches long, at 98c each, assorted colors. Elderdown Cloaks, all wool, at $1.50. Children's Fine all wool Reefers, from 3 to 5 years old, nicely trimmed with Pearl Buttons and Braid at $1.50 each. A job in Children's Cloak, at 75 and 98c. Women's Job Cloaks, all wool, a little out of style, at 65, 75 and 98c each. Finer Cloaks at $3.50. Loose front with large Pearl Buttons at $5.00 each. Same style, better goods in tan at $6.50 and 7.50 each, trimmed with large Pearl Buttons. Trimmed in fine Worsted Braid and Fur at $7.50. Beautiful Jackets in Beaver Cloth at $1.25. Capes all styles. Fine all wool Black Capes, trimmed in Brown Fur, at $1.25. Better at $1.50 and 2.00 in black Fur Trimming. Black Beaver Capes trimmed in Satin at $3.50 and 4.00. Finer, trimmed in fine Braid, at $5.00 and 6.00. Plush Capes with Fur collars and Satin lining, at $4.98. Better and finer, trimmed in Jet and Fur, at $7.50, 9.00 and 10.00. Beautiful Capes, the handsomest goods in the city, at $12.50 and 15.00. If you need a fine Cape, Cloak or Wrap of any kind, we have given you the very lowest prices possible. Look at ours before you buy.

CLOTHING for Men and Boys—Job in Boys' Suits to close at 75c, from 3 to 9 years old. Special value, all wool, Double-breasted, from 5 to 14 years old, $3.50 a Suit. Boys' heavy Cheviot, all wool Suit, from 9 to 16 years old, at $3.25 and 3.50 a Suit. Youths' 3-piece Suits, from 14 to 19 years old, special value, nicely made, at $3.50. Better, Square Cut Grey, heavy wool, at $5.00. Men's Suits in heavy Grey, Black and Blue, at $3.50 and 3.75 a Suit. Black Corkscrew Suits at $5.00. Fine heavy Scotch Cheviot Square Cut Suits at $6.50. This Suit is a special and extra value. Black all wool Worsted Suits at $8.00. Better and beautifully made at $10.00 and 12.50. Nice heavy Rough Suits, beautiful styles, at $7.50. Gentlemen's fine Business Suits at $5.50. We would ask if you need a Suit of Clothes look at ours.

Our fine Millinery Department is worthy of a look. Hats trimmed by the very best trimmers in the city free of cost to you at our store. We have the largest stock of Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Veilings, Frames and Flowers.

We are at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
novitf

FOR ALL,

young and old, we can and do furnish the best foot-wear made. The better the Shoes the better it pays to buy them. Poor Shoes are dear at any price. Our $1.25 and $1.50 Boy Shoes are trade winners. Our $1.50 Franklin Ladies' Shoes will wear equal to any $2.00 sold. Give us a trial.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
nov 1 tf

For Rent,

THE STORE No. 105 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Cronin & Co. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent. 3tw

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,
Arrow Ties,
Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.
Full and complete stock of
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Don t fail to see us before buying.
WORTH & WORTH.
aug 25 tf

Tobacco and Cigars.

100	Boxes	15c	Plug TOBACCO.
125	"	18c	" "
100	"	20c	" "
100	"	25c	" "
50	"	CIGARS.	
50	"	Old Va. CHEROOTS.	
90	"	Cycle CIGARETTES.	
20	"	Duke "	
40	"	Smoking TOBACCO.	

W. B. COOPER.
nov 1 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1896

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The ballots have been cast which have determined who is to be President for the next four years and which party is to shape the policies of this country. We do not yet know what the decision of the ballots has been, but whatever that has been so will it be.

Looking backward it has been such a campaign as this country never saw before, and one which has generated more feeling than any since the memorable campaign that resulted in the war between the States, but without the same incentives to arouse passion that then existed, for that was a conflict of sentiment and section, while this was a conflict over financial policies, and there is nothing with less of sentiment in it than money, which is matter of fact and cold-blooded.

And yet the managers of the McKinley campaign, and of the so-called "sound money" Democrat campaign, both of whom worked in accord in this, managed to evoke sentiment and make it a potent factor in the contest. It was a manufactured sentiment in which the country's flag, the soldier's wounds, and the country's honor, neither of which had properly anything to do in the premises, were made to play a leading part.

Since Appomattox the soldier, whom the Republican party has always found very useful in election times, has never been more effectually used by the men who ran the Republican machine.

As Mark Antony used the wounds of the dead Cæsar to play on the passions of the Romans, so Mark Hanna paraded the crutched Sickles, the one-armed Howard and the legless Tanner, to re-awaken the memories of thirty years ago, when in the shock of battle section met section in red-handed conflict. All that had been consigned to history until Hanna, with ghoulish inspiration, resurrected these mutilated reminiscences of fields of carnage and paraded them in the public gaze.

If these tricks have won, Hanna, with his cold and brutal nature, and those who joined him in carrying out the almost sacrilegious programme in which the country's flag, the soldier and the soldier's wounds, and the country's honor were made to play such a conspicuous part, and in which even the pulpit was prostituted, may rejoice, but the time will come if it not now when in its cooler and more thoughtful moods the decency of the country will be ashamed of it.

To their honor be it said, the supporters of Wm. J. Bryan stirred up no war embers, appealed to no passions, desecrated no flag, made political merchandise of no wounds, no political sideshow of eminent soldiers and prostituted no pulpits.

Whatever the verdict has been, Wm. J. Bryan has no cause to blush, for as he went into that contest for justice spotless and trusted, he comes out of it unsullied and honored.

And whatever the verdict has been it was an object lesson that the men in power, the men who may be entrusted with the direction of our public affairs may study, and will study if they be wise.

Every vote cast for Wm. J. Bryan was a protest against misgovernment, a protest against class legislation, against class and corporate domination, from which the people of this country, the "common people," as they are sometimes called, have suffered for over a quarter of a century, which they found arrayed against them in this contest.

With the feeling that was evoked, and the unprecedented popular demonstrations that greeted that young tribune of the people, in hamlet, town and city, as he whirled through the country and spoke for justice and fair play for the toiling millions, how little more would it take to brew a tempest compared with which the disturbance of the past few months would be a gentle zephyr compared with a cyclone?

The people have been educated to the ballot as the agency for the redress of wrongs and they have trusted in it. Let them get the idea into their heads that the ballot is useless and how long would they patiently bear the burden? How long would it be before the abortive revolution of the ballot became the tragic revolution of the bullet?

If it should come to that they could plead the teaching of the Republican leader Lauderbach, who declared they would never submit to the verdict if the people declared for Bryan, and of General Sickles, who in a frenzied speech declared they would "spring to arms" if Bryan was elected. Of course that was only foam, but still they set a precedent to the man who, brooding over wrongs, becomes desperate enough to believe that there are more effective ways to redress wrongs than by the ballot.

We do not apprehend anything like this now nor in the near future, for, although the power of money has been demonstrated in this campaign, it has not become so utterly reckless that it will pay no heed to the object lesson which has been presented to it in the monster demonstrations of the people and in the millions of votes which have been cast for the man who without any artificial power behind him has stirred the people of this country from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf.

The protests that went up from the millions of tongues that applauded his utterances, emphasized by the millions of ballots that went into the ballot box yesterday, are an object lesson that concentrated wealth and power cannot fail to heed.

If so, Wm. J. Bryan and they who fought with him have not fought in vain.

NOW GET TOGETHER.

For the first time since the war the Democrats of the South were divided in the past campaign, the majority of them supporting one ticket, the minority another. On State tickets they were in this and in other Southern States united. They divided on the financial question, some contending for a reform in the financial system which would restore silver to its status before demonetization, others contending for the perpetuation of the gold standard, which they held would be the best for the country. The contest has developed much feeling and no little bitterness, even among men who had been the best of friends before. Feuds between former friends and family feuds are always the worst of feuds, but this temporary division and estrangement must not degenerate into that. The convictions of the campaign were affirmed in the court of last resort by the ballots cast. Then the final duty was performed and argument ceased. There is no need or room for disputation now, and whatever the feeling may have been, Southern Democrats should get together now, for continued division may imperil our home government, and that is a vital question with all of us.

MINOR MENTION.

In all the utterings of Wm. J. Bryan from the initial to the closing speech in his memorable campaign, there was not one unpatriotic utterance, not one that might not have been made by a man who recognized his responsibility to his county and to his God. There were no appeals to sectionalism, no appeals to greed; he spoke to all as a man whose heart inspired his tongue and uttered the same sentiments under the shadows of the Eastern money exchanges as he did on the prairies and in the woodlands of the West. In his speech at his home in Lincoln, Nebraska, near the close of his campaign work, he said:

"So far as I am personally concerned this election will simply determine whether I shall remain a private citizen or occupy the most exalted position within the power of man to confer upon a fellow man. It will determine whether I shall remain with you to uphold as best I can the hand of the one who is elected, until his policy can be reversed at the polls, or whether I shall depart from you, to be gone four years, and then return to live with you the rest of my days."

There the tongue of the unselfish patriot gave voice to the promptings of a patriotic heart. "I shall remain with you to uphold as best I can the hand of the one who is elected."

What a contrast to the revolutionary utterance of Lauderbach in New York, that "if the verdict of the people be for Bryan we shall not abide by it," to the insane appeal of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, when he exclaimed "we must spring to arms" if Bryan is elected, and to the crazy talk of anti-Bryan men in New York that if elected Bryan will not be permitted to take his seat. These are simply the utterances of men gone daft by their fears or their prejudices, or by lust of power—that's all. They amount to nothing more, for if Bryan is elected there is not power enough between the two oceans to prevent his being seated, and this is so well known that he would be a hopeless lunatic who would advise or attempt it. But we quote this utterance of Bryan to show the patriotism that has marked the utterances of this peerless and marvellous man, in such contrast to the rabid utterances of the elements that were combined against him in this most intense of all our political contests.

* * *

We have nothing but admiration for the Democracy of those Eastern States, who, in the face of odds that they could not hope to overcome, and against the multiplied influences that were brought to bear against them, still so manfully, loyally and heroically stood by the nominees of the Democratic party and the platform. They did this against a pressure that only men thoroughly devoted to principle and to party could withstand. They are entitled to all honor, and to more honor in defeat than in victory. Aside from their devotion to principle and party there was less to appeal to them than there was in the central West, the extreme West and in the South, for they were near the money centers, where money was abundant and easily secured at low rates of interest, if needed, and consequently they did not feel the pinch of the money stringency as those other sections did, hence they were not fighting for themselves so much on the money question as for others, and hence were making an unselfish, patriotic fight. All honor, say we, to the brave and loyal Eastern Democracy.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Burlington *News*: Alamance county won the $150 prize at the State Fair for the large best general county exhibit. is a just recognition, as thiy has for many years furni arge chunk of the State Fe cially crop and cattle exhibit.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Three tough looking individuals, two white men and one negro, strangers to the police, were arrested this morning on suspicion of being implicated in the numerous recent robberies. They were examined by the Mayor, but as there was nothing definite to connect them with the crimes His Honor instructed the police to take them to the city limits and tell them to "git" and never return.

— Henderson *Gold Leaf*: Mr. Jeremiah Boykin, a mining expert who has been prospecting for gold in portions of this county the past few month, brought to this office Saturday specimens of what he pronounced rich ore from the lands of William Fuller and Alex Short, four miles from here. The samples were crystal and rose quartz, taken from near the surface of the ground, from two different veins on the same place. Fuller's property is located within a quarter of a mile of the Durham and Henderson Railroad, while the road runs through Short's land. There is plenty of water on both places, and Mr. Boykin is of the opinion that gold exists in paying quantities and could be worked advantageously.

— Louisburg *Times*: The editor is pained to have to chronicle the death of Mr. H. A. Crenshaw, of the firm of Crenshaw, Hicks & Allen, which took place yesterday about 1 o'clock. Mr. Crenshaw had been complaining for some time with "hay fever" and a few days ago his physicians discovered that it had gone into typhoid fever and attacked his brain. —— Mr. Tinker Brown, of Franklinton township, died here suddenly on Wednesday morning. He was here, we understand, trading horses all day Tuesday, and in the evening took several drinks of whiskey. During the night he took a dose of morphine, and no doubt took more than he intended, and died Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock. He was about 47 years of age, and leaves a large family.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Mark Hanna has not allowed politics to take his entire time. He has consolidated all the street railways at Cleveland, and is to be the boss of the entire system.—*Washington Post, Ind*

—— It is thought in London and Berlin that the elevation of Li Hung Chang to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of his country means the institution of great trade reforms, which will open up a vast part of the Celestial Empire to foreign commerce. The Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, it is understood, is to be reorganized on the European model, and the customs schedules are to be rearranged. Earl Li has returned to his country with his head full of modern ideas, and being a progressive man, it is to be expected that he will take steps to give his country, and himself incidentally, the benefit of what he learned on his recent trip.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Some of the results of the scrub race for county offices in Bradford county are rather striking, though not altogether unexpected. The successful candidates who were opposed by more than one competitor, were, with a single exception, elected by the votes of less than a majority of all the voters who participated in the election. In one instance, in which five candidates were competing for one office, the successful one received 318 votes, the sum of the votes cast for the others being 700. The Democrats of Bradford, while acquiescing in the result will probably be quite prepared to adopt the old fashioned convention plan at the next election.—*Jacksonville Citizen.*

TWINKLINGS.

— In a Gale: She—I thought you said you were going to stop swearing?

He—So I am as soon as soon as I get this umbrella down.—*Truth.*

— Sunday school Teacher—Who was Noah?

Pupil—He was a weather prophet. When he said it was going to rain nobody believed him.—*Puck.*

— "Now, my good man," said the stout gentleman, "if I gave you a piece of silver what would you do with it?

"I'd bite it," replied the cautious tramp.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— No Reason for Dread: "A burnt shild dreads de fire," said Mr. Cohen.

"Vy for?" inquired Isaacstein. "Vosn't he insured, or wouldn't de company pay?"—*Life.*

— Filial Disrespect—"Mrs. Bunbar has disinherited her son."

"What's that for?"

"He went and got bald just as she was thinking of getting married again."—*Chicago Record.*

— "Teacher's played us a mean trick."

"What was it?"

"She's went 'n' had some campaign buttons made with th' mul'p'ication table on 'em."—*Chicago Record.*

— Lanks—What kind of a chicken is this, Mrs. Hungerford?

Landlady—A Plymouth Rock, I was told at the market.

Lanks—H'm! What is the difference, if any, between this and the common flint variety?—*Puck*

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid and cures rheumatism. †

New Orleans Tennis Courts.

"I was walking out St. Charles avenue this morning," said a northern visitor, "and I saw several tennis courts, the lines of which were marked out on the sward by grass of a different color from that which carpeted the court. I made inquiries about the matter and found that nearly all the New Orleans tennis grounds were marked off in that way. It is a very pretty idea, and one that I have never seen anywhere else."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Prelate's Eloquence.

In 1104, when Henry I was in Normandy, a prelate named Serlo preached so eloquently against the fashion of wearing long hair that the monarch and his courtiers were moved to tears.

Taking advantage of the impression he had produced, the enthusiastic prelate whipped a pair of scissors out of his sleeves and cropped the whole congregation.—London Fun.

PASSED THE JOB ALONG.

The Story of a "Copying" and the Deserving Poor Theory.

I remember once, at a time when I made daily use of the reading room of the British museum—a magnificent communistic institution of the best type—I was offered £2 to copy a certain book or manuscript, I forget which. Being too lazy to think of doing the work myself, I handed over the commission to a man whose respectable poverty would have moved a heart of stone—an ex-schoolmaster whose qualifications were out of date, and who, through no particular fault of his own, had drifted into Salvation Army shelters. He was a sober, well spoken, well conducted, altogether unobjectionable man, really fond of reading and eminently eligible for a good turn of the kind I did him. His first step in the matter was to obtain from me an advance of 5 shillings; his next, to sublet the commission to another person in similar circumstances for £1 15s., and so get it entirely off his mind and return to his favorite books.

This second, or rather third, party, however, required an advance from my acquaintance of 1s. 6d. to buy paper, having obtained which he handed over the contract to a fourth party, who was willing to do it for £1 13s. 6d.

Speculation raged for a day or two as the job was passed on, and it reached bottom at last in the hands of the least competent and least sober female copyist in the room, who actually did the work for 5 shillings, and then turned it into a handsome investment by making it an excuse for borrowing endless sixpences from me from that time to the day of her death, which each sixpence probably accelerated to the extent of fourpence and staved off to the extent of twopence. She was not a deserving person. If she had been she would have come to no such extremity. Her claims to compassion were that she could not be depended on, could not resist the temptation to drink, could not bring herself to do her work carefully and was therefore at a miserable disadvantage in the world—a disadvantage exactly similar to that suffered by the blind, the deaf, the maimed, the mad or any other victim of imperfect or injured faculty.

I learned from her that she had once been recommended to the officials of the Charity Organization society, but they, on inquiring into her case, had refused to help her because she was "undeserving," by which they meant that she was incapable of helping herself. Here was surely some confusion of ideas. She was very angry with the society, and not unreasonably so, for she knew that their funds were largely subscribed by people who regarded them as ministers of pity to the poor and downcast. On the other hand, these people themselves had absurdly limited the application of their bounty to sober, honest, respectable persons—that is to say, to the persons least likely to want it and most apt to be demoralized by it.—Contemporary Review.

Bread Stories.

It is supposable that bread, home made or baker's, being free from adulterations, would be a singularly simple and honest substance and therefore have no power in regard to the evil eye, but it seems that it has. Nothing can be more beautiful than the act of the Breton peasant who, before cutting his loaf, makes the sign of the cross on it. If he only stopped there, expressing his thankfulness for food, that would be well, but superstition carries him much farther. If a child is born to him, a crumb of that bread, especially if it be rye bread, is put into the infant's sleeve, and then the chances of the baby's having the colic are diminished. If a cow shows signs of sickness or a horse is lame, a crumb of the bread is supposed to benefit the animal.

In Bavaria, when you go into the woods, especially that portion infested by spirits, only put a crust of bread in your mouth, and no ghost, sprite or witch can trouble you. Somehow many retain an idea of the peculiar sanctity of bread. For instance, it is all right to leave a bit of meat on your plate, but it is wicked to leave a piece of bread. Very good fathers and mothers inculcate that idea, and little children believe then that there is something particularly sacred about bread which a potato does not possess, and this is sheer nonsense. All waste is to be avoided, but there is no more special goodness in bread than there is in a sausage.—New York Times.

Disraeli's Ideal of Greatness.

When Disraeli was curly and smart and comparatively unknown, he visited the Royal Exchange of Liverpool in company with Mr. Duncan Stewart, a leading merchant of the city. It was at high noon, and the exchange was thronged by merchants. The scene so impressed the young member of parliament that he said to Mr. Stewart:

"My idea of greatness would be that a man should receive the applause of such an assemblage as this—that he should be cheered as he came into this room."

Disraeli went in and came out unnoticed, but several years later he again visited the Liverpool exchange in company with Mr. Stewart. His entrance was greeted by a cheer which spread into a roar and ended in an ovation. The testimony to his political prominence deeply moved Disraeli, who, recalling to Mr. Stewart the remark he had made years before, said, "My ideal test of greatness has been realized."—Youth's Companion.

Test For Ready Boiled Lobsters.

Should ready boiled lobsters be purchased, test them by gently drawing back the tail, which should rebound with a spring. If the tail is not curled up and will not spring back when straightened, the lobster was dead when boiled and should not be eaten. Choose the smaller lobsters that are heavy for their size, as the larger ones are apt to be coarse and tough. Lobsters weighing from 1½ to 3 pounds are the best in size. All parts of the lobster are wholesome and may be used except the stomach, which is a small hard sack and contains poisonous matter and lies directly under the head, and a little vein which runs the entire length of the tail.—New York World.

HIS COURTSHIP.

"No, Algernon, I cannot accompany you to the matinee tomorrow. Deeply as it pains me, I must decline."

The girl stood before him a vision of queenly beauty as she uttered these words, and the stately, deliberate manner in which she masticated a large wad of gum told him plainer than words that her decision was irrevocable.

Algernon Dranekegg's face rapidly acquired the well known ashen pallor so much used and he would gladly have leaned on the mantel for support, as is customary in such cases, but a hasty glance showed a dearth of mantels and he discreetly remained in a perpendicular position. Changing his weight to the other foot in order to ease a large, healthy corn that was entering vigorous protest against being cooped up in a toothpick shoe, the young man said in a husky voice:

"What is the matter, Phyllis? Surely I have not offended you that you should change your mind so suddenly. When I left you at 1:15 this morning you were blithe and happy and now you look wearied. What can have happened to you, my little girl?"

And Algernon drew the fair young creature to his side, and gently laying her head upon his shoulder poked her cold nose into his ear.

Phyllis Billifinger broke away from him almost fiercely as she said in a heartbroken voice, "Do not ask me, Algernon, for I cannot tell you."

"Please tell me, Phyllis." A spasm of pain convulsed her features and Algernon feared for a moment that she had swallowed the gum, but an instant later the fair girl's jaws moved on with the same slow, rhythmic grace and she replied:

"Algernon, I love you as well as I did at a quarter past 1 this morning; let that suffice for my answer."

"But I insist, Phyllis," said the young man, a medium shade of annoyance passing over his face in a northwesterly direction.

The girl shook her head.

"Phyllis," he said sternly, "there should be no secrets between us."

"Algernon," said the young girl, with the look of a person who has a sudden inspiration, "if you insist, I will tell you. Mother fell this morning and broke her knee cap, and I have got to do the Joneses' washing tomorrow, or ma will lose her position. I know it is all over between us," she went on, "but sometimes when in your splendid home think of poor Phyllis."

Algernon Dranekegg drew up his superb form to its full height as the girl uttered these humiliating words, and Phyllis Billifinger was sure she could detect a look of scorn in the handsome eyes.

His words drove the last remnant of hope from her heart when he said in the tone of a man who has been caught on the wrong side of the market and covered in time to save himself:

"I am sorry for your mother's misfortune, Miss Billifinger, but I have an engagement at the club this evening, where we have a banquet, and if you will kindly excuse me I will go." He then made a hasty exit.

Unfortunately for Phyllis, the "look of dumb misery" and "shrill cry of anguish" were both locked up in her trunk, so she had to depend entirely upon a small sized "low moan of agony." She fired that at Algernon when she fell in a heap on the floor, just as his coattails went through the door, but it was too small and only served to increase his speed. Five minutes later our heroine was comfortably seated on the woodbox in the kitchen, munching a cracker and sipping a cup of warm tea, while she soliloquized:

"That settles the 'Lady Clare' racket. I don't try that any more; it's n. g. only in books. Thought I had him sure—would if ma hadn't hurt her leg. Must be well off, too, always talking about his club. Well, ma has got to pay 50 cents for the use of this dress. Heigh ho! Just my luck!"

Meanwhile Algernon Dranekegg was hurrying down street in spite of his corn. He soon slackened his pace, however, and, fishing a stub of cigar from his pocket, lighted it and proceeded in a more leisurely manner, musing to himself:

"Darn the luck! I thought they were well fixed by the way she talked. Queer coincidence too. Her mother washes for the Joneses, and my old lady washes for the Browns. Sorry! Thought I had found somebody to support me. Well, I'll have to fall back on mother. She is all right, only she is getting old and can't work like she used to. She kicked on paying for the use of this suit of clothes tonight. I'll just run round to Foley's and hit a free lunch and go home."—Exchange.

The London Gyhall Teutonicorum.

In the twelfth century we find a regular colony of German merchants from Cologne settled in London and forming a hanse—that is, a trading association—of their own. They were said to have originally come over in 1076 as refugees from the persecutions of Bishop Hanno. Henry II took them under his special protection and gave them permission to sell their Rhein wine at the same price as that which ruled for French wine. They had a guildhall, consisting of warehouses and an exchange, for which they paid a rent of 2 shillings per annum to the king. This association prospered and grew. The German merchants were exempted from the decree of 1220, by which all foreigners were banished from London, and in 1235 Henry III let them off the 2 shillings by a charter couched in the following magniloquent terms:

"Know ye that we have quit claimed for us and our heirs, our beloved citizens of Coln and their merchandizes of those 2 shillings which they were wont to give from their Guildhall, London, and of all Customs and Demands which belong to us in London and throughout our whole Land in England. And we have granted them to go safe and come safe through all our Land, and to buy and sell both in the Town of London, and elsewhere, saving the Liberty of our City of London. Wherefore we will and firmly command," etc.

The men of Cologne evidently enjoyed the royal favor in a high degree, and it was continued when they were joined by compatriots from the towns of the North German league, from Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck, Rostock, Stralsund and Greifswald. In 1259 Henry gave them another charter, accompanied by a letter to the citizens of London informing them that "we have granted to these merchants of London, which is commonly called Gyhall Teutonicorum, that we will maintain them all and every one and preserve them though our whole kingdom, in all their liberties and free customs," etc.

Defined.

"Papa, what's a philosopher?"

"He's a man who bears other people's troubles with fortitude, my son."—Chicago Record.

The Agent's Joke.

Agent—Anything in my line today, sir? I travel in fishing hooks.

Shopkeeper (savagely)—No, you don't catch me with any of your hooks.

Agent—And yet you seem in a biting mood too. Good day, sir!—Fun.

IT IS not given to everybody to judge correctly of the artistic beauty of Silverware, but whoever chooses

GORHAM SILVER

makes no mistake.

Even the slightest tokens bearing the famous Trade-mark of the Lion, the Anchor, and the Letter G, have been passed upon by a tribunal of competent critics, and pronounced worthy. Otherwise, they would never have been permitted to leave the factory.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores —Jewelers only.

THE PASSING OF A SUPERSTITION.

Sailors Reconciled to the Presence of a Dead Body Aboard Ship.

One of the most popular superstitions of sailormen used to be against having a dead body aboard ship, but it no longer holds good—on passenger ships at least—for most of them are now provided with the means of preserving the body of a person who dies on the voyage until port is reached. This is generally done by incasing the body in an airtight metallic coffin, one or more being carried by every first class passenger vessel, and there is seldom a murmur from Jack. Steam and other modern improvements have worked as many changes in sailormen as they have in the vessels they man, and in consequence the old time salt, with his superstitions, his foibles and his notions, is fast disappearing before the advance of his less romantic and no more efficient brother.

"Going to sea ain't what it used to be," said an old sea captain, with a sigh, to the writer, to whom he had been bemoaning the decadence of sailing vessels, which he ascribed to the rapidly growing habit of building enormous steam freight carriers. "The fine old ships, barks and other sailing craft are going, and in place of real sailormen you see a lot of paint scrubbers and iron pounders that hardly knows how to splice a rope and hasn't as much superstition as a goat. They don't care much whether the cargo is dead bodies or pig iron."

In the old days the presence of a corpse aboard was considered bound to bring storms and other bad luck, and even now on sailing vessels an immediate burial over the side is the proper thing when a death occurs if the skipper cares to keep the forecastle in good humor. On the big steamships, carrying hundreds of passengers each trip, a death is no uncommon thing, and if there are friends of the dead person aboard they are likely to have the body brought to port. It has become a common custom, too, to ship the bodies of persons who have died abroad home by steamships, and on several occasions small mortuary chapels have been constructed aboard. Otherwise the coffins are carried as if they were an ordinary part of the ship's cargo.

The skipper already quoted told of one of the many examples of the sailor's superstition on the subject that had come under his observation. A friend of his was a few years ago commanding a big clipper ship engaged in the South American trade. He was a kindly man, and sailors were always glad to ship with him, not only because of his not being a hard taskmaster, but also because his ship was known as "a good feeder," which is the highest encomium Jack can pronounce upon skipper or vessel. On his last voyage the captain was bound from Callao for Antwerp with a cargo of fertilizer. He fell sick and died soon after passing the Horn. His body was prepared and boxed and placed below in the depths of the cargo.

The first mate, who succeeded to the command, was not the best of sailors or popular with the crew. Head winds and gales were encountered in rapid succession, and the grumbling of the men soon broke out into almost open mutiny. It was the presence of that body in the hold of the ship that was causing all the trouble, and it must be got rid of. The men went aft and so informed the mate and then without ceremony heaved the body of their late captain over the side. Whether the weather improved then the skipper couldn't say. But he was certain of one thing, and that was that seamanship and superstition, which always go together, would be things of the past when the paint scrubbers and iron pounders have crowded the real sailormen off the seas.—New York Tribune.

The Holy Pillar of St. Peter's.

In a small chapel stands a strangely wrought marble column inclosed in an iron cage. The Romans now call it the Colonna Santa (the holy pillar) and it is said to be the one against which Christ leaned when teaching in the temple at Jerusalem. A great modern authority believes it to be of Roman workmanship and of the third century, but those who have lived in the east will see much that is oriental in the fantastic, ornamented carving. It matters little. In actual fact, whatever be its origin, this is the column known in the middle ages as the Colonna degli Spiritati, or column of those possessed by evil spirits, and it was customary to bind to it such unlucky individuals as fell under suspicion of "possession," in order to exorcise the spirit with prayers and holy water. Aretino has made a witty scene about this in the "Cortigiana," where one of the Vatican servants cheats a poor fisherman and then hands him over to the sacristan of St. Peter's to be cured of an imaginary possession by a ceremonious exorcism. Such proceedings must have been common enough in those days when witchcraft and demonology were elements with which rulers and lawgivers had to count at every turn.—Marion Crawford in Century.

He Only Wanted to Know.

"Papa," said an inquisitive boy, "don't fishes have legs?"

"They do not," answered papa.

"Why don't they, papa?"

"Because fishes swim, and don't require legs."

The small boy was silent for a few minutes, and papa forgot about his questions. Then he asked:

"Papa, ducks have legs, don't they?"

"Why, yes, ducks have legs."

"Well, ducks swim, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't fishes have legs if ducks do? Or why don't ducks not have any legs if fishes don't?"

Papa gave it up.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Installment Plan.

"Now I'm engaged at last. It took Mr. Carrington three nights to propose."

"Is he so bashful?"

"Not at all. He stutters."—Chicago Record.

British Postal Savings.

One of the greatest bankers in the world is the British government. As a bank it holds nearly $500,000,000 in postoffice deposits payable practically on call and pays interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum to its depositors. Last year the deposits increased $50,000,000.—Philadelphia Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Carver's Creek Circuit, Shiloh, November 7, 8.

Kenansville circuit, Rose Hill, November 14, 15.

Magnolia circuit, Providence, November 15, 16.

Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, November 20 21.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 22, 23.

Waccamaw circuit, Zion, Nov. 24.

Bladen circuit, Antioch, Nov. 28, 29.

Wilmington, Bladen Street, Dec. 3.

Onslow circuit, Tabernacle, Dec. 5, 6

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred, Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4½	@	4¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	28	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
Northern	28	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	4?½
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 :0
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	:9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 45	@	3 25
Straight	4 10	@	4 00
First Patent	4 45	@	4 50
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	44½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	45	@	50
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2½
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	8
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	20 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" " in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	[illegible]
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 85	@	2 94
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	8 50	@	9 00
Rump		@	8 00
Prime		@	8 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	[illegible]
American		@	55
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4¾
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C, Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	[illegible]
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE November 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl for Strained, and $1 55 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Steady. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 1.90, and Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25¼@24¾c; rosin, strained, $1 32½; good strained $1 37½; tar $1 40; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	163
Rosin	128
Tar	25
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—153 casks spirits turpentine, 919 bbls rosin, 538 bbls tar, 80 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅜	" "
Low Middling	7	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 8½c.

Receipts—2,692 bales; same day last year 1,977.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN.—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $2.50 to 3 50; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, good demand and prices firm. American middling 4 17-32d. Sales 16,000 bales, of which 15,900 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 11,000 bales, of which 7,100 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. American middling (l m c) November 4 25-64@4 24-64d; November and December 4 20-64@4 21-64d; December and January 4 18-64 4 20 64@4 19 64d; January and February 4 17 64, 4 18 64, 4 19 64@4 18-64d; February and March 4 18 64d; March and April 4 16-64, 4 17 64, 4 18-64, 4 19 64@4 18-64d; May and June 4 19 64@4 20-64d; June and July 4 21-64d; July and August 4 20-64@4 22 64d. Futures quiet at the advance.

4 P. M.—American middling (l m c) November 4 26-64d seller; November and December 4 22-64@4 23 64d seller; December and January 4 21-64d seller; January and February 4 20 64d seller; February and March 4 20 64d seller; March and April 4 20 64d seller; April and May 4 21-64d; May and June 4 22-64d seller; June and July 4 22 64@4 23 64d seller; July and August 4 23-64d buyer. Futures closed firm at the advance.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Fred B Belano, 250 tons, Sawyer, Boston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamship Croatan, McKee, New York, H G Smallbones.

CLEARED.

Steamship Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Schr Chas H Sprague, Harper, Jacmel, Hayti, Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by E Kidder's Son.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

JACMEL—Schr C H Sprague—245 115 feet lumber.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 4, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Bertha H, 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

Kate Darlington, 129 tons, Lewis, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Amelia P Schmidt, 266 tons, Pennewell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

C C Lister, 263 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Sheerness, 1,414 tons, Norman, J H Sloan.

Leven (Br), 1,507 tons, Stiles, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Magdala (Br), 2,297 tons, Reid, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Madeline (Br), 1,862 tons, Nidden, New York, Heide & Co.

BARQUES.

Ararat (Nor) 435 tons, Reineitzen, Heide & Co.

Aurora (Nor), 618 tons, Koss, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Nor (Nor), 498 tons, Johnsen, J T Riley & Co.

BRIGS.

Cameo, 200 tons, Colbeth, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

200 Barrels

New River Mullets

JUST RECEIVED.

250 BOXES TOBACCO, all grades.

30,000 CIGARS.

For Sale at Rock Bottom Prices.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market Street.

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For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

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A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

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POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

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you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

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Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and cures quickly and permanently

SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. It is by far the best tonic and blood purifier ever offered to the world. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.

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sep 8 tf

The Morning Star.

MOONRISE SERENADE.

Moonrise and a mellow sheen
All the slumbrous hills are steeping.
Wake, my sweet one, nor be sleeping
Through sweet Cynthia's softest phase—
Wake and rise and swiftly glide
To thy lattice, sweet, for, oh,
One who wooes thee for his bride
Sigheth here below!
I love you! I love you!
My heart, I must confess,
Can no more love you more
Than it can love you less.

Moonrise! Through the casement blind,
Lo, the golden lovelight streaming—
Lady, lady, past my dreaming,
Thou art kind, most kind!
He who heard thy garment glide
Swiftly o'er the happy floor,
He who wooed thee for his bride
Sigheth now no more.
I love thee! I love thee!
My heart—oh, happiness!—
Can never love thee more,
Need never love thee less.

—O. K. Bell in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SHE RODE FOR FUN.

"Jim," said I, breaking in upon his ditty, "what was the yarn you were going to tell about the time you engineered that English hunting party through the Bear Paw mountains?"

We were riding along the trail which stretches its serpentine length at the feet of the eternally grand old Rockies between Forts McLeod and Calgary on a bright, warm afternoon in January. When they have a "chinook" out there, sporting in its rude, boisterous, yet withal genial fashion, through the deep defiles of the mountains from over the Pacific, with a rumble like Niagara at a distance and a force which makes you button your coat up tightly to keep it from blowing off, the snow soon vanishes even in midwinter, and the thermometer jumps from "40 below" to "temperate" so suddenly that you wonder if the sun has not wheeled himself several degrees out of his normal course at such a season or the breath of an approaching prairie fire is not fanning your cheek.

The singer gave the wad of tobacco in his jaw a twist with his tongue and aimed an amber jet at a "bulldog" on his horse's ear before turning upon me a pair of glistening eyes, with black points set in saucers of milk, a short, impudent nose and a rather weak mouth, round the corners of which lurked a musing smile. Then, after a pause, he said:

"Oh, yes. Well, Littlefield was the chief of the outfit, an he hed his wife along—fine, spankin woman, good to look at. There was another Englishman—a great shot—called Wells, an a nigger cook, a big, slashin buck, but with no mo' sand in him than a pusillanimous jack rabbit. Lord, how we did scare that poor critter! His teeth used to chitter like a squirrel's; it's a wonder he didn't shake 'em out of his big woolly head." Fraid of his own shadder after night, an he'd make one any time, even if it was pitch dark, he was so infunal black. You might as soon git this here buzzard head I'm a-ridin to stand on one leg as coax that nigger to mosy outside the flare o' the campfire after sundown fer a pail o' water or fer any other pu'pos', fer the matter o' that. You see, he was a 'pilgrim'—never been on a layout of this sort afore, an he was that blamed tender a goat would nibble him.

"But, I b'leeve, to talk Christian, I was partly re-sponsible fer his bein so extra-ordinary skittish. He sta'ted oncet or twicet fer water after night to a crick quite handy, sho'tly after we went into camp. I jest stepped off 15 paces into the pines an let a 'yee-ow' or two out of me, an Jumbo, he throwed back his ears an yelled—tee-riffic, I tell you—an come prancin up to the campfire—jest techin high spots, you understand—with his two sighters stickin out like the knobs on the horns of a ornery freight ox, shakin like a sick cow in a north wind, an dern a pail in sight.

"After that a Quaker meetin ner a cyclone wouldn't budge him, an if you asked him to put a tree between him an the blaze after dark he'd weep like a wolf. An that woman! No—she didn't laugh none—o-oh, no-o!" And Jim lay back in his saddle and sent a peal echoing up among the foothills which shook the few lingering traces of soft snow from the branches of the spruces.

That Jim was a "mule skinner" does not imply that he was expert at removing hides—in toto. Simply that he belonged to that select bunch of frontiersmen whose superlative boast is that they can drive or ride "anything that wears hair"—that he was passed master in the craft of teamsterism.

He adjusted the pistols in his belt, gave a forward tilt to his broad rimmed buckskin hat and a hitch to his fringed leather "chaps," and kicked his big, jingling Mexican spurs against his cayuse's flanks before resuming:

"But I was a-goin to tell you 'bout Mis' Li'l'field. She was a mighty fine woman, as I said before, an well put up—fond of out of door sport an of ridin in partic'lar. Well, one bright, warm mornin Li'l'field an Wells went off huntin, an I got orders (I was teamster an guide to the outfit, you know) to move camp acrosst the 'divide'—about 20 mile—in the meantime. So, after breakfast an the dishes hed been wiped, we packed up the outfit an struck camp, but it was well on in the day before we pulled out.

"Now, Mis' Li'l'field hed a spankin bay hoss specially fer her own use. I hedn't no objections to her ridin, of co'se, not commonly. But you know it ain't jest nice to be rollin down a blamed co'kscrew mount'in trail after dark an gettin into camp late an hevin to plant yer tents an square things out, cut yer kindlin an git yer water by cat light an wait till 9 o'clock, mebbe, fer yer supper. This was what hed happened different times through Mis' Li'l'field. She allers wanted to 'ride' when we shifted camp an follered the wagon on her bay hoss. It was unde'stood that when I was goin too fast or hed got too fur in the lead she would wave her handkercher, an I was to slack up or stop till she ketched the wagon. So I jest natterly 'lowed I'd give her a song an dance, hevin a pretty smart day ahead o' me an wantin to git into camp early. Consekently I told the nigger—who rode with me—not to look back.

"When we sta'ted, of co'se the fust ten mile or so was up hill mostly, an I couldn't travel extra fast, so it was 'bout 2 when we hit the summit, an everything hed went lovely. Then we hed a little 'hand out,' an the descent begun.

"I didn't lose no time. The mules stepped out gay' me a-poppin the buckskin among 'em oncet an awhile jest to keep 'em chee'ful an in good humor, an the hill—well, chain lightnin could go down—with britchin. I hedn't went a great ways when I heerd a fur off call—like a coyote got astray. Jumbo shifted kind of uneasylike on the seat an squinted sideways at me, but I was a-whistlin 'The Gal With the Travail Train,' and didn't see nor hear nothin, of co'se. Pretty soon the nigger he couldn't set peaceful an onconcerned no longer an stealed a look behin. Then he leaned forrard, 'th his han's 'tween his knees, an chuckled to hisself. I paid no manner of notice. Now he screws round again in his seat, chuckles, an twists a little harder, squints at me sideways again, an says:

"'She's a-wavin, Jim.'

"'Set still, you blamed black breasted sandpiper,' says I. 'Let 'er wave.'

"He was tol'abul quiet fer a sho't space, while you might cut a pipe of terbacker, mebbe. The calls sounded pretty faint now. Far back up the rocky trail I could ketch the clear, sharp ring of her hoss' hoofs—pit-e-pat! pit-e-pat! pit-e-pat!—remindin me somethin of one of them gals from the east down in Benton chassayin up an down the room in a newfangled wardance they call the 'Rushin Polkay.'

"Jumbo's head swung around again on its pivot. He squirmed an twisted an chuckled some more. The fun was too fast fer his ornery, woolly scalp, an he bu'st out:

"'Dah! she waves, Jim. Now—now! she waves. Dah—dah! she's a-wavin. Now—now! she's a-wavin, Jim. Now! she waves. Jim—Jim—Jim!—she waves. Jim—she waves!—she waves!—she waves!'

"Here he throwed out his wings—undulatinlike an very takin an winds up in a loud 'Yah, yah, yah!'—doublin hisself up an contortin an rollin round on the seat till I thought he'd drop out o the wagin. He was the most extropulous coon I ever see—that's right! I tried to kick him under the seat, but fact is, I was a-laughin at him till I was nigh non campus Memphis myself.

"'Pit-e-pat! Pit-e-pat! Pit-e-pat!' come from far back in the distance.

"Now I commenced to pull in my mules. We were gittin pretty well down the slope an a few mile more would fetch us to the camp ground. (I hed changed 'The Gal With the Travail Train' fer 'The Gal I Left Behin Me.') It was still middlin early in the afternoon an mighty hot. After awhile I got my team down to a walk an before long I heerd the hoss' hoofs comin closter.

"I turned around an watched her as she come up. Say! I've eat canned lobsters an heerd talk of spanked babies—but you'd oughter seen that woman's face! * * * Whoosh! To sta't a fire fer the pu'pose o' toastin a bannack while she wer' round an that color lasted, as the poet says, 'wer' onnecessary.' But that wa'n't all, neither. She was mad clean through—as a sage hen with a brood of young uns; it stuck out in pints all over her. An you could see where the tears hed left marks on her cheeks, through the dust, an her hair was like a shower bath on her shoulders.

"'How could you be so mean, Jim,' she says.

"'Well—you see, mum—er—this here—ah—blamed hill is so confounded ornery pu'pendic'lar—uh—I couldn't hold 'em up—'pon honor I couldn't!'

"Of co'se I guess she didn't b'leeve me ha'dly, but what could she say? We traveled pretty slow the rest of the road to camp. I did feel tarnation mean, as well as sorry fer her, an that's right! I wanted to kick myself, to make myself feel—er—ah—oncomfortable. I hed half a mind to make Jumbo do it. But, then, he was a nigger, an didn't know nothin.

"Well, Li'l'field got his leg broke sho'tly after an that bu'st up the expedition—got into a wrestle with a grizzly an took second money. He left his hoss an went close to git a good pull, but the bear was only wounded an charged. He waltzed with him. I reckon it 'ud 'a' been all day with Li'l'field if Wells hedn't been nigh. He was a dead shot, you know. As it was, he got out of it with a broken thigh an a gash in his hip from the bear's claw you might cache a flask in. So as soon as he could be moved, we went into Helena an they left fer England.

"Eh? Oh, the woman! Why—well, she rode with me on the wagin after that when we moved camp—jest ornerly didn't care to much as look at a saddle fer more'n a week. When she shook han's an says goodby (an I was real sorry to see the last of her), she looks at me an smiles an says:

"'An Jim, next time we come to Montana to hunt, try an pick us out a span of mules that ain't so hard to hold up, will you?'

"An I hanged my head, like a derned idjut, an said I would."—William Bleasdell Cameron in San Francisco Argonaut.

THREE GREAT GENERALS.

They Were Born In Ohio and Held the Full Rank of Service.

It is not generally known that our army has had at its head but three men who have held the real rank of general. It has been commanded by officers holding rank from lieutenant colonel to major general, but only three have had the full rank of general, and to Ohio belongs the honor of having had these three men born upon her soil. These three men were Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

The following is a complete list of the successive commanders:

Major General George Washington, June 15, 1775, to Dec. 23, 1783.

Major General Henry Knox, Dec. 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784.

Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Harmar, general in chief, by brevet, September, 1788, to March, 1791.

Major General Arthur St. Clair, March 4, 1791, to March, 1792.

Major General Anthony Wayne, April 11, 1792, to Dec. 15, 1796.

Major General James Wilkinson, Dec. 15, 1796, to July, 1798.

Lieutenant General George Washington, July 3, 1798, to his death, Dec. 14, 1799.

Major General James Wilkinson, June, 1800, to January, 1812.

Major General Henry Dearborn, Jan. 27, 1812, to June, 1815.

Major General Jacob Brown, June, 1815, to Feb. 21, 1828.

Major General Alexander Macomb, May 24, 1828, to June, 1841.

Major General Winfield Scott (brevet lieutenant general) June, 1841, to Nov. 1, 1861.

Major General George B. McClellan, Nov. 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862.

Major General Henry W. Halleck, March 11, 1862, to March 12, 1864.

Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, March 12, 1864, to July 25, 1866, and as general until March 4, 1869.

General William T. Sherman, March 4, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1883.

Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, Nov. 1, 1883, to June 1, 1888, and as general from June 1 to date of his death, Aug. 5, 1888.

Major General John M. Schofield, from Aug. 14, 1888, till February, 1895, when he was made lieutenant general, which rank he held when retired from active service, in September, 1895.

Major General Nelson A. Miles succeeded General Schofield as commander of the army, and he does not retire from active service until Aug. 8, 1903. In all probability the rank of lieutenant general will be given to Major General Miles, as the matter is talked of already, in spite of the fact that he has been at the head of the army but a few months.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In Doubt.

"And I am fully able to support your daughter, sir," said the young man in conclusion.

"I dunno, I dunno," said the pork baron thoughtfully. "Her last three husbands all claimed she was insupportable."—Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON'S SPIRITUAL SIDE.

He Was Baptized, but There Is No Evidence That He Ever Took Communion.

General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., contributes a most interesting chapter on "The Personal Side of Washington" in The Ladies' Home Journal. In considering Washington's religious life (or belief) the biographer makes the preface: "This effort to depict Washington as very devout from his childhood, as a strict Sabbatarian and as in intimate spiritual communication with the church is practically contradicted by his own letters." * * *

Continuing, General Greely says: "What Washington really believed as to the fundamental truths of Christianity or as to nonessentials on which so many sectarian issues have been raised cannot be definitely stated. He inherited the Episcopal form of faith by baptism and throughout his life took an active part as a vestryman of that church. But even if he was ever confirmed in its faith there is no reliable evidence that he ever took communion with it or with any other church. In short, it seems that the very honesty and integrity of the man caused him to refrain from the more spiritual forms of activity in the church. Possibly his mind, as have the minds of many men of high moral character, followed the irrational bent of inseparably associating principles and professions and so looked askant at creeds and dogmas where the lives of their foremost advocates gave the lie to the profession of the lips.

"It is notable, however, that as time went on the occasional indifference of his youthful days gave place to a respectful, even if not devout, attitude with reference to religious matters. In a feeling of spiritual indifference to the church, it is not surprising that, neglecting spiritual reasons, he wrote, as a Virginia colonel, 'The want of a chaplain does reflect dishonor upon the regiment, as all other officers are allowed.' And when he was urged to have public prayers in camp, so as to excite the curiosity and foster the conversion of the Indians, he ignored the recommendation.

"As to the Sabbath, he conformed to the local Virginia habits. After service the day was largely given to riding, visiting, dining and to those innocent amusements and gatherings that many then believed to be essential safeguards of a community. From his childhood he traveled on Sunday whenever occasion required. He considered it proper for his negroes to fish, and on that day made at least one contract. During his official busy life Sunday was largely given to his home correspondence, being, as he says, the most convenient day in which to spare time from his public burdens to look after his impaired fortune and estates. * * *

"The dominating trait of Washington's life was a spirit of equity, which is the nearest approach to perfect justice. Nowhere, as far as I know, did Washington quote the golden rule. But if an attentive study of this man's correspondence reveals any single rule of conduct as permeating his business and social affairs it is represented by the Scriptural passage, 'As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.'"

Mlle. Hugo.

M. Trebuchet, who died in Paris the other day, was the guardian of Mlle. Adele Hugo, the insane daughter of the poet, now about 60 years old. The fortune which Mlle. Hugo inherited has increased under the management of M. Trebuchet, so that she is now, French papers say, several times a millionaire. She is confined in a private asylum, her only pleasure being to visit the theater. It is always difficult, however, to get her to leave the building after the performance, as she thinks a play never ends.

To make croutons, or fried bread, for soups cut bread into slices a quarter of an inch thick, remove the crust and cut the bread into cubes and fry them in smoking hot melted butter until they are crisp and golden brown in color.

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A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville.......Lv		12 15
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 50	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 2.	Ar...Newbern..........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Sept. 17, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.02 a m, Warsaw 11.14 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 3.28 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.20 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.53 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.15 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.02 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.00 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.45 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.19 a m, Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.05 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.15 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.20 p m, arrives Washington 11.25 a m and 7.10 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7.50 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.30 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.45 p m; returning leave Clinton at 3.00 p m, and 11.30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.24 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.53 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.55 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.55 a m, 9.40 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, 10.20 a m and 8.15 p m, leave Darlington 9.31 a m and 10.40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10.40 a m and 12.30 p m, leave Cheraw 12.45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2.25 p m, Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4.50 p m, leave Cheraw 4.50 p m and 5.10 p m, arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6.27 p m. Leave Darlington 7.30 p m, 6.30 and 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.25 p m, 7 p m and 8.15 a m. Daily except Sunday, Sunday trains leave Floyds 7.30 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9.23 a m, arrive Floyds 9.40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m, Sumter 9.25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 6.30 p m, Darlington 8.15 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9.09 p m, Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 3.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.26 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.49 a m, Smithfield 12.27 p m, Selma 12.34 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, Creston 5.21 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.17 p m, Creston 6.16 p m, Sumter 6.05 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.15 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

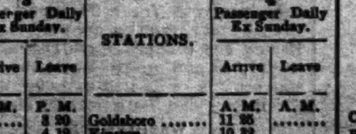
†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. sep 27 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 19	Kinston	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 27	6 42	Morehead City....	8 01	8 17
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 18, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lv	7 35 a.
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 45 a m
4 34 "	Ar ..Fayetteville...Lv	11 05 "
4 26 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 15 "
3 10 "	Lv ....Sanford.....Lv	12 52 p. m
12 47 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 40 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 08 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 15 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 02 "
"	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 32 "
10 32 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
10 40 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 18 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 15 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 30 a. m.
6 15 "	Lv......Maxton.....Ar	9 30 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 05 "
5 00 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 54 "
4 43 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
4 05 "	Lv .....Climax......Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..............	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..............	10 47 "
Arrive Madison..............	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison..............	12 30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale..............	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro..............	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

oct 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

April 5th, 1896.		No. 41	No. 403
		P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 53	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
			P. M.
Arrive Lincolnton	"		12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
		A. M.	
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	† 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4.	
			P. M.
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		† 5 30
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
		P. M.	
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
			A. M.
" Monroe	"	9 05	*10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 33	12 08
			P. M.
" Clinton	"	11 58	1 20
		A. M.	
" Greenwood	"	1 00	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 35	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 10
" Atlanta	"	5 2	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
		P. M.	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	
		A. M.	P. M.
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	*10 00	* 4 30
		A. M	P. M.
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C	† 9 35	* 5 05
			P. M.
Arrive Macon	M & N.		* 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

April 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
			P. M.
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		* 3 20
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
			A. M.
" Raleigh	"	11 26	1 21
		P. M	
" Henderson	"	1 00	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
		P. M.	A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L	* 5 50	* 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
		P. M	A. M.
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L.	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
		A. M.	P. M.
" Baltimore	"	12 48	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

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Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth, Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.

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Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond, Trains 402 and 403.

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Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to

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ma 18 tf

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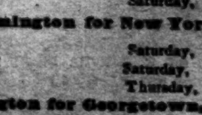
New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN, Saturday, Oct. 31
PAWNEE, Wednesday, Nov. 4
ONEIDA, Saturday, Nov. 7

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA, Saturday, Oct. 31
CROATAN, Saturday, Nov. 7
PAWNEE, Thursday, Nov. 12

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, Nov. 3
PAWNEE, Saturday, Nov. 7

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved real estate. sep 4 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1896

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

France Urged to Take Action in Defence of the Armenians.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, November 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Denys, Deputy for Cochin, China, interpellated the Government demanding to know what action France would take in defence of the Armenians. He asked what the Powers have done since 1890 in defence of a race whose sufferings were without a parallel in history.

M Denys declared that it was the duty of France to interfere in the name of humanity to prevent the occurrence of further massacres. In order to effect this, he said it would be necessary to make a clean sweep of this corner of Europe, and to guarantee protection not only to Christians, but to Turks as well. The whole of Europe was interested in the purification of Turkey, and France had a right to convoke her allies and all Europe to undertake the task.

M. Denys said, in conclusion, that the friendship of France was worthy of practical recognition. "We must tell our friends this," he said, "and their first step will be to appreciate the generous impulses of our nation and decide to co-operate to defend the feeble and oppressed."

The speech of M. Denys elicited great applause. Count Albert de Munfen followed M. Denys in a speech, in which he declared that sadder even than the Armenian atrocities was the inertia with which Europe tolerated such outrages.

A TIDAL WAVE

Swept the Spanish Town of Huelva—Great Loss of Life—A Steamer Overwhelmed.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, November 3.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Central News* says that the town of Huelva, in the province of that name, has been swept by a tidal wave from the Atlantic ocean. No details are given, but the report says it is known that the loss of life has been terrific. The steamer Cartagena was overwhelmed by the great wave and most of the persons on board of her were drowned.

Huelva is a maritime town of Spain, capital of the province of Huelva, on an inlet of the Atlantic, forty-nine miles west-northwest of Seville. It is the terminus of two railways and has an export trade by sea. The population of the town is about 13,000.

A dispatch to the *Globe* from Ponta del Cada, Azores, says that a waterspout destroyed the greater part of the town of Poviacoa and that many lives have been lost.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—A number of corpses are being washed up by the sea along the coast of the province of Huelva and it is feared that the violent gales which have swept the Atlantic off the Spanish coast within the last few days have caused a great many shipwrecks.

A sailing vessel foundered off Cartagena during the tempest and several of her crew were drowned.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Extended to the Employment of Labor in Navy Yards and Ordnance Department.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The President has issued an executive order directing that the regulations of the Navy Department governing the employment of labor at the navy yards should not be changed without the approval of the Civil Service Commission. He has also placed the Ordnance Department at large, classified service, under the Civil Service rules. This adds about 2 100 employes to the classified service. He has also classified examiners in the Department of Justice and excepted from examination attorneys or assistant attorneys in any department whose main duties are connected with the management of cases in court.

ELECTION ROW

Between Democratic and Republican Negroes at Tampa, Florida.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, FLA., November 3.—This evening a Bryan negro was being crowded by McKinley negroes when Jake Craig, another Bryan negro, went to his relief. Another negro drew a knife and Craig his pistol, and a thousand men rushed in and for two minutes a riot was imminent. Officials quelled the disturbance. A negro struck at Deputy Sheriff Spencer, but policemen interfered. The crowd moved further north on Court House square, when Frank Henderson, a negro, called W. F. Dillon a d—d liar, and he knocked him in the head with a heavy bottle. There is much excitement and trouble is feared.

Arrangements have been perfected between the William Johnson & Co. Steamship Company, of Liverpool, and the South Carolina and Georgia Railway Company to establish a line of steamers between Charleston, Liverpool and other foreign ports.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

A dispatch from Madrid says that Queen Regent Christiana has signed a decree authorizing the contraction of a loan of 400,000,000 pesetas, secured by treasury bonds, and had also authorized the purchase of 5,000 kilogrammes of silver bullion in London.

DON'T WORRY about your health. Keep your blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you need not fear the grip, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia or typhoid fever.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, November 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales 666 casks; receipts 1,201 casks; factors refused bids at 25¼c after the close of the market. Rosin firm: sales of 3,500 barrels; receipts 5,608 barrels: prices A, B, C D, E, $1 50, F $1 65, K $1 70, M $1 90, N $2 10, W G $2 30, W W $2 55.

CHARLESTON, December 3.—Spirits turpentine—There were no sales or quotations to day; firm at 25c bid; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; prices: A, B $1 40, C, D $1 40, E, F $1 45, G $1 50, H $1 55, I, K $1 60, M $1 75, N $2 00, W G $2 15, W W $2 30.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM A LANDSLIDE FOR M'KINLEY.

But Chairman Jones Says Bryan is Certainly Elected—The Gold Standard and Protection Carry All the North and East and Some of the Western States—The South Solid For Bryan and Free Silver.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Chairman Jones, shortly before midnight, gave out the following: "We have received no unfavorable reports from any State we have claimed except Kentucky. We can afford to lose Kentucky and still have enough electoral votes to win. There is no foundation for the claims of the Republicans. There is at this time no reason to think that any of the States claimed by me for Bryan has failed to vote for him. While misleading reports are being sent in all directions, private advices assure us that each one of these States has gone for Mr. Bryan. For two hours the most extravagant claims as to Kentucky and Indiana have been telegraphed all over the country, while within the last few minutes our committees assure us that both States are safe for us. Mr. Bryan is certainly elected."

To this was added by E. W. Barrett, of the literary bureau: "We have just received a message from the chairman of the State Central Committee of Indiana to the effect that Indiana is absolutely safe for Bryan."

Allen W. Clark, secretary of the State Committee of Indiana, telephoned: "Sixty-five Indianapolis precincts heard from show an average Republican gain of eleven to a precinct. Fifteen country precincts heard from show a Democratic gain of about forty to each precinct. I believe the Democrats have carried the State. I do not expect returns from country districts until very late."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Returns received up to this hour (8.15 p. m.) by the Southern Associated Press indicate the election of the following Congressmen in New York city: Seventh district, J. H. G. Vebstage, Tammany; Eighth district, Jas. J. Walsh, Tammany; Ninth district, Thos. J. Bradley, Tammany; Eleventh district, William Sulzer, Tammany; Twelfth district, Geo. B. McClellan, Tammany; Thirteenth district, R. C. Shannon, Republican; Fourteenth district, L. E. Quigg, Republican; Fifteenth district, P. B. Low, Republican. This shows a gain of two Tammany Congressmen.

One thousand election districts in this city give McKinley 108,193, Bryan 98,023, Palmer 4,098.

Four hundred and seventy-six districts outside of New York and Brooklyn give McKinley 78,895, Bryan 44,681, 838. The same districts in 1893 Palmer gave Harrison 64,986, Cleveland 50,433.

McKinley and Hobart made a clean sweep of the Empire State. The Democratic plurality of 45,000 in 1892 was reversed and the unprecedented plurality of 284,000 has been rolled up for the Republicans and sound money. Tammany's enormous majority in this city has been overcome and the stronghold of the Democracy has given a plurality of 21,000 for McKinley.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 3.—Wilson, Fisher, Bennett and Howe, all Republicans, are elected to Congress in Kings county.

The indications are that Brooklyn has elected six Republican Congressmen as she did in 1894.

NEW YORK, November 3.—One thousand three hundred and forty election districts in this city give McKinley 149,360, Bryan 128,810, Palmer 5,488.

One thousand and thirty-six districts outside of New York and Brooklyn give McKinley 170,284, Bryan 96,861, Palmer 2,421. The same districts in 1892 gave Harrison 138,453, Cleveland 111,045.

BROOKLYN, November 3.—Five hundred and sixty districts out of 629 in this city give McKinley 92,942, Bryan 67,332, Palmer 5,416.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, November 3.—Weather cool and cloudy. Polls opened in city on time. A full vote is being polled. Quiet reigns. The labor vote at this point is voting solidly for Bryan and Sewall. Reports from other points in the State say everywhere the vote of the laboring man is being polled for Bryan.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 3.—The vote cast in the State, from the present outlook, will be much less than in August of this year or in November of 1893. The ticket is so long that but few boxes have been received, and these are not sufficient to base estimates on. There is no separation of names by tickets in Alabama, but everything on a straight ticket and names alphabetically, making the count slow and tedious. Bryan will have the State, but by a greatly reduced majority. Clark, sound money candidate for Congress in the Second district, and Comer in the Third are making strong runs with even chances of success.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 3.—Bryan will carry Chatham by about 1,500. Congressman Lester, dem., will carry Chatham by about 1,200 and the First district by about 3 000. Democratic loss of about 3,000 on Congressman.

MACON, November 4.—Every county in the Sixth Congressional district gives a majority for Bartlett (Congressman) and Bryan. Bryan's majority in the district probably 3 500; Bartlett's majority probably 5,000.

Official vote of Fulton county, in which Atlanta is located, gives Bryan 4,471; McKinley, 2,952; Bryan's majority, 1,519. But few scattering votes for Palmer and other Presidential candidates. It is estimated that the State will give Bryan about 36,000 majority.

MONTANA.

BUTTE, November 3.—Returns from the State are very meagre, but indicate a smaller majority for Bryan than expected. He will carry the State by 15,000. Charles D. Hartman is re-elected to Congress over O. F. Goddard, McKinley rep., by probably 10,000. Robt. Smith, fusion candidate for Governor, is elected by 10,000, and indications are that nearly the entire fusion ticket is elected by majorities of from 2,000 to 10,000. The Populists contributed fully two-thirds of the Bryan vote and have one of the three electors. The next Legislature will be Democratic and Populists.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO, November 3.—Returns have been received from 204 precincts in twenty-eight counties, showing that McKinley has carried North Dakota by at least 1,000, and probably by 4,500. Johnson, rep., is re-elected by 1,000, and all the Republican State ticket is elected.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, November 3.—While the count of the vote progresses slowly the indications are that Bryan has carried the State, and that James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, and W. C. Jones, of Spokane, Congressional candidates, have been elected.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Nov. 3.—Vote coming in slow. It will be late before the result is known. Advices from many points show gold Democrats generally vote for McKinley.

The chairman of the Republican State Committee says that McKinley's plurality will be 20,000. Returns come slowly, so far indicating Republican gains.

Chairman William M. O. Dawson, chairman Republican State Committee, claims the State for McKinley by 15,000. Reports from all sections of the State show large Republican gains.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Impossible to compare figures with former election, owing to the new ballot law which changes precincts. Returns from one-half of the precincts in the first district indicate a majority of 5,000 for silver candidate for Congress.

The election of Baird, Meyer and Davey Davis in the Fifth, First and Second districts, is apparently certain. Bryan's majority is about the same.

A dispatch from Senator Blanchard, at Shreveport, says North Louisiana will give Bryan 30,000 majority.

Returns received indicate that Bryan's majority in Louisiana will exceed 30,000.

Returns reaching here at 10 p. m. indicate that Broussard is elected in this district, making a solid Democratic delegation in this State.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—W. B. Haldeman, of the National Democratic Executive Committee, says that at this hour, 7 o'clock, indications are that McKinley has carried Kentucky. The silverites concede Louisville to McKinley by 10,000.

267 out of 1,663 precincts in Kentucky show McKinley gain 3,379 over '95. These are Republican figures.

Returns so far meagre. In Eastern and Central Kentucky Republicans have made gains. Davidson, rep., for Congress in the Eighth district, looks to be a winner. Silver men have made gains in Southern Kentucky. Fourteen precincts in Jefferson county give McKinley a majority of 458 showing Republican gains. McKinley's majority in Louisville is probably 10,000.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—Returns from the city precincts are coming in slowly, but indicate a large Republican vote. Because of the great redistricting it is impossible to make comparisons until a ward is complete.

Both chairmen of the State committees of Maryland claim the State. The Republicans say they have 20,000 plurality; the Democrats claim 3,000.

Advices from the counties are coming in slowly, but indicate that the Republicans have made gains in many places though to be sure for Bryan. Talbot county goes Republican by about 300. Seven districts out of twenty-two in Frederick county show slight Republican gains, and indicate that McKinley won in the county by 800 votes. Kenton is Republican. The State (including Baltimore) is Republican by 25,000 to 30,000.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 3.—The vote in Iowa will be by far the largest ever known, probably reaching 475,000. It was cast very early. Reports to the State committees to 6 o'clock indicate the Republican party workers are claiming great gains all over the State, while the Democrats insist that the count will give them the State. The Republican State Committee now confidently predicts the State will go 100,000 for McKinley. This is Secretary Trainer's statement.

The heavy vote in Iowa counts very slowly. Scattering returns, chiefly from rural precincts, where the Republicans expected to be weakest, indicate that the State Republican Committee's claim of 75,000 plurality for McKinley will be more and 100,000 seems likely to be reached. Palmer and Buckner will poll a very light vote, probably not over 6,000. Secretary Trainer, of the Republican committee, at 8 o'clock, claims the State by 85,000. The Democratic Committee refuses to make a statement, claiming the returns are too meagre. The Republican Committee claims to have elected all the eleven Congressmen in Iowa, but no returns have been received as yet from the Second and Sixth, which are the closest districts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, November 3.—The regular ballot boxes used in Pittsburg are, with their contents, tied up in municipal contest from the spring election. The substitute boxes provided by the county are not nearly so large. In a number of voting precincts these small boxes were early filled to overflowing and large dry goods boxes were substituted. In one district, in the Eleventh ward, no substitute ballot box had been provided and the ballots were piled up on the tables. The count will be tedious and returns delayed. A heavy vote was polled, which progressed quietly and with as much speed as possible with the blanket ballot, which measures 32 inches in width by 36 inches in length.

McKinley's plurality in Pennsylvania will approach 300,000; of this Philadelphia contributes about 125,000.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Returns from Pennsylvania counties are coming very slowly, but indications from figures received indicate a plurality in the State for McKinley of nearly 300,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 3.—The figures in Richmond renders it certain that this, the Third district, returns Lamb, dem., to Congress by a large majority.

NORFOLK, November 3.—When the polls closed in Huntersville, a suburb of this city, to night, a large number of negroes in line had not voted. They threatened violence and the judges fled by a back entrance, carrying the box with them. The negroes discovered their absence five minutes later and gave pursuit, but the judges had escaped and counted the votes.

The majority for Bryan and Sewall in Virginia is 25,000. Seven Democratic Congressmen are certainly elected. Three districts are in doubt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 3.—Twenty-six towns in Massachusetts give Bryan 2,940; McKinley, 8,553; Palmer, 326. Republican majority, 5,613. The same towns in 1892 gave Cleveland 5,568; Harrison, 6,686. Republican majority 1,118. Net Republican gain, 4,495. If the percentage holds good throughout the State McKinley's majority will be 130,525.

The same towns gave for Governor: Prince 380. Williams 2 978, Wolcott 7,768. In 1895 they gave Greenhalge 6,156; Williams 3,723. Net gain for Republicans, 2,357.

Massachusetts elects eleven Republican Congressmen and one Democrat—John P. Fitzgerald—of this city. One district, the Tenth, is in doubt.

Fifty-five towns in Massachusetts give Bryan 4 058, McKinley 16 481, Palmer 661. McKinley's majority, 12 178. Same in 1892 gave Cleveland 9,715, Harrison 12,899. Harrison's majority, 3 184. Percentage of Republican gain, 283. If this percentage should hold throughout the State McKinley's majority would be 99,324.

Same towns give for Governor: Prince 67, Williams 4,680, Wolcott, 14,974. Wolcott's plurality, 10,326. Same towns in 1895 gave Greenhalge 11,610, Williams 5,863. Percentage of Republican gain, 79¼. If this percentage of gain holds throughout the State Wolcott's plurality will be 115,779.

BOSTON, November 3.—One hundred towns in Massachusetts give Bryan 8,218, McKinley 30,499, Palmer 1,430; McKinley's plurality 4,809; percentage of Republicans 282¼ per cent. If the same percentage holds good throughout the State McKinley's plurality will be 99,499.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, November 3.—Returns from 297 precincts give McKinley 796, Bryan 732; a Democratic gain of 201. The same gains throughout the State will give Bryan a plurality of 1,400. Osborne, dem., for Congress, is elected by an estimated plurality of 1,000.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 3.—The State has gone for Bryan by 30,000 majority.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 3.—Twenty precincts in Illinois, outside of Cook county, give McKinley 3,497, Bryan 2,046, Palmer 47. Same precincts in 1892 gave Harrison 3,880, Cleveland 3,041.

Five hundred out of 931 city precincts give McKinley 99,783, Bryan 70,058, Palmer 783.

One hundred and two precincts in Illinois, outside of Cook county, give McKinley 23,480, Bryan 16,050, Palmer 156. Same in 1892 Harrison 17,978, Cleveland 15,983.

Seventy precincts, outside of Cook county, give Tanner 13,794, Altgeld 9,397, Forman 119. Same in 1892 gave Harrison 10,995, Cleveland 9,306.

If Mr. Bryan is to win, his friends in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards will do it for him. Returns from these wards began to come in shortly before 7 o'clock and showed tremendous increase for the Democratic candidate over those in previous reports. Eleventh precinct, Twenty-ninth ward, gives Bryan 278 to 91 for McKinley; thirty-second precinct, Thirtieth ward, gave him 331 to the Ohio candidate's 163; the twenty-eighth to the thirtieth showed Bryan 251, McKinley 103, and the forty-eighth of the same ward gave Bryan 234, McKinley 76. These wards are cutting down the Republican percentage, but there seems no probability that they will show sufficient strength to overcome the majority indicated by earlier returns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The indications are, based upon returns from all but one hundred precincts of Chicago and from scattering returns from outside the city, that McKinley and Tanner have carried Illinois by over 100,000. Tanner is running ahead of his ticket, but somewhat behind McKinley. The returns from 840 of the Chicago precincts give McKinley 172,701; Bryan, 128,787; Palmer, 1,490. One hundred and two precincts in Illinois, outside of Cook county, give McKinley 23,480; Bryan, 16,050; Palmer, 156.

In 1892 the Harrison vote in the same number of precincts was 17,978; Cleveland, 15,983. Sixty-five precincts in Illinois, outside of Cook county, give Tanner 19,477; Altgeld, 12,983. The vote in 1892 was, Harrison, 14,827; Cleveland, 12,787.

Chairman Hitch, of the Republican State Central Committee, said at 9 o'clock: "Illinois has gone for McKinley and Tanner by 125,000. Tanner is running far ahead of his ticket."

Captain Tanner, the Popular Governor-elect, arrived at the Republican headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel, from his home in Louisville, and was immediately congratulated as the next Governor of Illinois. He said: "McKinley and I have carried the State by considerably over 100,000 majority."

National Committeeman Jamieson, of Illinois, who was at headquarters receiving the returns, agreed that the known vote in Cook county and parts of this State outside made Illinois safe for McKinley and Tanner, and the majority for the whole State ticket will be over 100,000 if the ratio of gains is maintained in the rest of the State. The scattered returns received from outside of Chicago show large Republican gains over 1892.

Chairman Hinrichsen, of the Democratic State Committee, conceded Cook county to McKinley and Tanner and admitted that the indications pointed to the rest of the State going the same way, although he would not give it up until full returns had been received from the country. The Democrats look for the larger gains and generally favorable from the southern part of the State, which has hardly been heard from yet. These returns are expected by Chairman Hinrichson to largely offset the favorable figures from Chicago and northern counties.

Whiteside county gave McKinley a majority of 2,500, a gain of 1,422 over 1872. Logan county has been carried by 300 majority. It was formerly Democratic by 600. This is an indication of the ratio of Republican gains from the counties heard from. Evanston's vote was—McKinley, 3,087; Bryan, 608. The Republicans carried Pullman by 400 plurality.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, November 3.—A tremendous vote is being polled. The total will break all records in national elections in Tennessee. The polls opened at 9 o'clock and found long strings of waiting voters. It is feared that all the voters will not be able to record their votes, owing to the complex ballot. The indications are that the city of Chattanooga has gone Republican, McKinley leading the ticket in the county and district. This, the Third district, will be in doubt up to the last moment. In Chattanooga the Democrats charge the Republicans with importing negroes to vote for Clift for Congress.

NASHVILLE, November 3.—Bryan will carry this State by about 35,000 majority. Taylor, dem., for Governor, will be elected by 20,000. Democratic gains made in many counties. Cormack, silver dem., in the Tenth (Memphis) district, claims a victory over Patterson, gold man, by 3,000, but at this hour (11 p. m.) they are running close together. Judge Moon, in the Third (Chattanooga) district, seems at this hour to have a safe majority.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 3.—Connecticut re-elects all four Republican Congressmen.

HARTFORD, November 3.—Fifty-one towns out of 168 in the State give McKinley a plurality of 9,165. Same towns in 1892 gave Harrison 1,408. The same towns give Cook, Republican, for Governor, a clean majority of 7,711 against a majority of 3,184 two years ago. The same towns show a plurality for Republican Congressmen about double those of 1894.

Returns from half of the 168 towns in the State show a Republican gain of 13,000 over the vote of 1893.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 3.—Hudson Mich., first complete returns, give McKinley a plurality of 129, a gain of 50.

Forty-four precincts of 1,706 give McKinley 6,687, Bryan 5,117; Palmer 177, Levering 38.

For Governor, Pingree 4,584, Sligh 4,097.

The Detroit *Tribune*, which has been supporting Bryan, concedes McKinley's election.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, November 3.—Twenty-six precincts outside of Lancaster and Douglas counties give Bryan 2,850, McKinley 3,586. If this percentage holds good throughout the State the electoral vote will go to Bryan by about 4,000.

Seventy precincts, outside Lancaster and Douglass counties, give Bryan 9,309, McKinley 10,008. Eight precincts in Douglass (Omaha) gives Bryan 937, McKinley 958.

LINCOLN, November 3.—Out of the apparent Republican avalanche, Nebraska has seemingly remained true to her favored son. Mr. Bryan has, on the face of the scattering returns, carried the State by from 6,000 to 12,000. Chairman Post, of the Republican committee, declines to concede defeat, but the figures disprove his claims.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS, November 3.—The total vote cast in twenty-one wards of Milwaukee at noon was 65,109, indicating a total vote of over 65,000 out of a registration of 69,000. *Labor element voting solidly for Bryan and the fusion ticket.* Chairman Burke, of the Democratic County Committee, from reports received at noon, claims the city by a plurality of 5,000 for Bryan and the fusion tickets. Gold Democrats are voting solidly for McKinley. Ninety five per cent. of the polls are supporting the fusion ticket. Reports from the State are meagre, except that the weather is fine and a large vote is being polled.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 3.—The vote in Charleston was light. The weather was bad, light rains falling through the day. Ballots were cast for all offices from the Presidential electors down to coroner, and the straight Democratic ticket will win in every case by a two-thirds majority. Elliot, dem., has a plurality of about 1,500 votes over his two Republican opponents, Murray, colored, and Cohen, white. Murray leads Cohen by two to one here and almost everywhere else in the district. The full vote of the city will be cast for the Democratic State nominees. The Palmer and Buckner vote has been very small and is confined almost exclusively to the downtown wards. Bryan's plurality in the city may reach 2,000.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, November 3.—The Democratic State Committee concedes the State to McKinley by 10 000 plurality. The Republicans claim the State by 9,000. Large Republican increases are reported in many counties.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, November 3.—Twenty-six precincts out of 632 in Florida give Bryan and Sewall 1,262, Bryan and Watson 78, McKinley 570, Palmer 107. This indicates for Bryan and Sewall a plurality of 15,000. In the First Congressional district S. M. Sparkman, silver Democrat, is re-elected by a plurality approximating 8,000. In the Second district Robert W. Davis, silver Democrat, has a plurality of 3,000 or more over J. R. Stripling, Republican. Eight wards in Jacksonville give Bryan 1,264, McKinley 1,086, Palmer 236. For Congress the same city wards give Davis, dem., 1,176; Stripling, rep., 718; Ambler, gold, 356. Duval county will give Bryan 900 majority.

Seventy-nine precincts, including eight of the nine Jacksonville wards, give Bryan and Sewall 6,993, Bryan and Watson 237, McKinley 5,502 and Palmer 883. This indicates a reduction of Bryan's plurality to 8 000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, November 3.—Eleven towns and wards in New Hampshire give McKinley 3,633, Bryan 872. This shows a doubling of the Republican vote in these town.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, November 3.—State Chairman Blake, dem., estimates Bryan's plurality at 100,000, and that Culberson, for Governor, will have 75,000 plurality. He says a solid Democratic Congressional delegation of thirteen members has been elected. No definite returns can be expected before to-morrow.

IDAHO.

BOIS CITY, November 3.—Returns come in very slowly, and there will be no figures obtainable until to-morrow. The State is conceded to Bryan by 15,000 to 20,000.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 3.—Chairman Simpson, of the Republican Committee: says that McKinley has carried the State by 10,000; that the Republican State ticket is elected and that the Republicans have elected at least five of the eight Congressmen and a majority of both branches of the Legislature, insuring the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Peffer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, November 3.—Returns up to 2 o'clock are considered as indicating that Bryan carries the State by 10 000. Yet the Republicans do not abate their claims for McKinley.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Sherman McLaughlin, of the Republican State Committee, declines to give any estimate of the vote, but he believes that McKinley will carry the State. On the other hand, Chairman Alford, of the Democrate State Committee, claims the State for Bryan by a safe majority.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 3.—The vote in Indiana is the largest ever polled. Under the law no reports can be sent out until the entire vote, including that for county officers, is counted.

Estimates of poll-book holders in the city give Indianapolis to the Republicans by 15,000.

Big Republican gains are shown in the gas belt. Anderson county, which gave Harrison a majority of 13,000, gives McKinley over 2,000.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, November 3.—There were minor brawls to-day in Sussex county, and in two districts no election was held, the Union Republicans (Addicks) refusing to permit the anti-Addicks people or regular Republicans to have voter assistants. In one district of Kent county there was no election for the same reason. The only fatal affray reported was from Baltimore Hundred, Sussex county, where one man was killed. There are no details. McKinley is supposed to have carried the State, but the Democrats get the Legislature and Congressman.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, November 3.—Ohio, except in Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, will be compared with 1 893 when Harrison's plurality was 1,072. Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties will be compared with 1895. This is made necessary on account of redistricting.

Republicans claim unprecedented pluralities for McKinley. Democrats make no claims on the State, but say the rural vote will greatly reduce the early claims based on estimates from cities.

Returns up to 9.30 show a heavy Republican gain in this State. Hamilton county shows a Republican gain of about 50 to the precinct. This indicates a majority in the county of over 15,000. Returns in the State indicate that McKinley will have a majority of 65,000. Bryan is showing remarkable strength in the agricultural districts.

CANTON, November 3.—McKinley's precinct has gone Republican by 51; it went 762 Democratic in 1892.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 3.—Seven precincts from scattered points in five of the Congressional districts give McKinley 923; Bryan 482.

Sixty-five precincts in Minnesota, including forty from St. Paul, give McKinley 10,284; Bryan, 6,161. The ratio of gain for Republicans indicate one of the largest majorities ever cast in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, November 3.—Four hundred of the 1,717 precincts have reported enough to indicate that the State has gone overwhelmingly for McKinley. The State has apparently given the Buckeye statesman about 50,000 plurality.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—Gov. Stone of Missouri, member of the Democratic National Committee, concedes the election of McKinley.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, November 3.—Indications now are that Bryan has carried the State by at least 10,000. The Legislature and U. S. Senatorship is claimed by both parties.

Exceedingly meagre returns are to hand at this hour, but such as have been received, and reliable estimates, show that Bryan and Sewall have carried Utah by 10,000 to 20,000 majority, and King, dem., is elected to Congress by probably 10,000 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, November 3.—Ten towns in Rhode Island give McKinley 4 356; Bryan, 896.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, November 3.—Bryan's majority is 50 000. The vote for Watson will not exceed 10,000. Seven Democratic Congressmen have been elected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

HURON, November 3.—South Dakota to-day threw her vote for Maj. McKinley by at least five thousand, and later figures may increase his majority ten thousand. But four counties of the State have gone for the fusion ticket. Both Republican Congressmen are elected. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, insuring a gold successor to Senator Kyle.

HOW TO AVOID COLDS.

A CLAIM THAT THEY ARE LARGELY DUE TO FLANNELS.

Have Your Underclothing Light and Loose and Keep Up Your Natural Heat—Colds Are Responsible For a Great Deal of Illness and Should Not Be Overlooked.

A physician who has given much thought to the hygiene of clothing has come to the conclusion that many deaths are caused by heavy woolen underclothing.

It can be proved that flannels are often the cause of severe colds. To have a cold is to be in a diseased condition, and that means a loss of vitality and a shortening of life. It may even mean sudden death.

One can easily demonstrate in one's own person on a small scale the ill effects of excessive flannels. Bind your hand in thick woolen bandages and leave it in that condition for a night. In the morning you will find it damp and flabby, the pores all open. It is in the most susceptible condition for catching cold. If the whole body were brought to the same state, the result of exposure to cold air would inevitably be disastrous.

That the whole body is often brought to a nearly similar condition is certain. The majority of people during the winter incase themselves in heavy, tight woolen or flannel garments. These provoke perspiration and do not absorb it. The result is that the wearer's skin is hot, damp and highly susceptible to the inflammatory effects of cold. A slightly lowered temperature can hardly fail to bring on a cold.

Heavy woolen underclothing is able to do all the more harm because it has the weight of ancient domestic tradition. Few people dare to be wiser than their grandmothers. Woolen underclothing, according to modern experience, should be as light as is consistent with comfort. There are many persons who go through the winter healthily in cotton underwear, and these are probably the most fortunate class of the population. But the warmth preserving qualities of wool are not to be ignored.

One of its great properties is that it is a bad conductor of heat. The heat of the body, therefore, is not given out by it. It also does not stick to the skin and does not absorb perspiration freely. This is a quality of doubtful value. While it is agreeable not to have your underclothing glued to your skin it is injurious to carry a deposit of moisture which may become cold and do harm in all parts of the body.

The object, therefore, should be to wear underclothing which does not cause excessive perspiration. It should be light and loose. Wool is apparently the best material for the majority of people.

The subject of colds receives too little attention. Many people are resigned to the perpetual possession of them. They should be regarded as disease dangerous, offensive and unclean. Patent medicine advertisements print eloquent descriptions of their final effects. These remarks are applicable to those who have neglected themselves too long and are fit subjects for the hospital or prolonged medical treatment. A wise attention to clothing and the general health is more valuable than all remedies and treatment.

Colds are probably the chief cause of illness and disease among human beings. They give little trouble to animals, who wear no clothing. Arguing from these facts, some enthusiasts would say that the less clothing you wear and the more you expose yourself the healthier you will be.

But a state of civilization of considerable antiquity has made it necessary for man to preserve his natural heat by artificial means. It is not permissible to abandon clothing entirely in this country. Nor is it advisable to wear as little as the public authorities will permit during an American winter.

Neither warm clothing nor artificial heat will satisfactorily replace the natural heat of the body. To preserve this should be the first aim of all who wish to avoid colds. Good food, fresh air and exercise are obviously the principal means.

In the care of the body the skin should take an important place. As far as colds are concerned it is all important, because they rarely occur unless the skin is in a certain condition.

When the pores of the skin are opened, the cold air enters where it is not wanted and causes an inflammation. In cold weather the pores should be closed.

Cold water is an excellent vehicle for closing the pores. The weight of experience seems to prove that it is better to use warm water first. Much depends on the individual constitution.

The warm water cleanses and softens the skin and relieves the body of superfluous moisture, the frequent source of colds. Following this, the cold water will close the pores and put the skin in a sound, normal condition. No one should stay in cold water long enough to feel discomfort.—New York World.

Just Like a Man.

Mrs. Somebody, who lives in Thirteenth street, has an infant son who is just beginning to walk. Last week he fell down stairs, so his mother bought a gate to put at the top of the stairs. There is a little metal socket screwed to each side of the stairs, and the gate fits into these. It was put up one day—Wednesday, I think. It was Mr. Somebody's night at the lodge, and Mrs. Somebody remembered after he had left the house that he had not been told of the gate. She was so exercised for fear he would fall over it when he came in that she sat up for him. He was late, very late, and she was very tired. And yet when he did come, and realized how devotedly she had waited up in order to save him a tumble, what do you think the heartless man said?

"Why, my dear," said he, "why didn't you just lift the gate out?"

Wasn't that just like a man?—Washington Post.

False Alarm.

There is a physician in Cleveland who is pretty sure to stutter when under the stress of excitement. Some time ago he had occasion to professionally officiate on an interesting occasion, and his vocal infirmity was the cause of a funny misapprehension.

The husband and prospective father, who, by the way, had set his heart on a son and heir, was nervously pacing the library when the doctor entered.

"Well, doctor," cried the husband, forcing a smile, "is it twins?"

"Tr-tr-tr"— began the doctor.

"Triplets! Great Cæsar!"

"Qu-qu-qu"—stammered the doctor.

"Quadruplets! Holy smoke!"

"No, no!" cried the doctor. "Qu-qu-quite the contrary. Tr-tr-try and take it ph-philosophically. It's just a girl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Glad to Get His Hat Back.

A number of prominent literary men were at one time gathered together in a well known chophouse in New York. The conversation was of course brilliant, and the repartee sparkled with mirth and wit. During a lull in the talk the door slowly opened, and an old southern darky, grizzled with age, poked his head in, and then slowly drew his body in after him. A waiter immediately started to eject him, when one of the gentlemen cried out: "Wait a moment! Let's see what he wants?" The old darky hobbled up to the table where the gentlemen sat and held out his hat. Throwing a wink to his neighbors, the gentleman took the hat, and, making a show of placing something into it, bravely passed it on to the next gentleman, who did likewise. The hat made a tour of the entire room, to the puzzled wonder of the darky. The last man to receive it solemnly handed it back, with a very polite bow, saying, "There, sir, don't you think you have something to be thankful for?" The old darky looked slowly round the company, and, mechanically taking the hat, said, "Gen'men, I'ze tankful dat I'ze eben got de hat back!" The reply was so thoroughly enjoyed by the company that the old darky left the place a much richer man than he had entered it.—New York Journal.

A Chinaman's Pun.

Dr. MacMillan, secretary of the Presbyterian board of home missions, told me the other day of a Chinaman who actually perpetrated an American pun. It happened at the University of Montana, at Deer Lodge. The punning fever was raging among the students and penetrated even to the kitchen, where Ching Lee, or whatever his name was—presided as cook. The housekeeper of the Students' Boarding club went into the kitchen one day. "Ching Lee," said she, "you may cook some hominy for supper." And the Chinaman, without a moment's hesitation, returned, "For hominy?"—Washington Post.

Corrected.

Papa (just arrived from down town)—Well, where's Bessie? Why isn't she running to meet me, as usual?

Mamma—Bessie has been naughty and disobedient. I have had to deprive her of her playthings, and she has been weeping bitter tears in her own room for the last half hour.

Voice of Bessie (from adjoining room)—Tears ain't bitter. They're salt.—Chicago Tribune.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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